4th Edition

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
LONDON: 1, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, UNION TERRACE.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1893).

Fire Premiums	£716,000
Life Premiums	224,000
Interest	169,000
Accumulated Funds	£4,293,000.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

RIMMEL'S
TOILET VINEGAR
Has for over HALF A CENTURY sustained its HIGH REPUTATION as an Indispensable Toilet Requisite. Delightfully Refreshing to the Skin.
RIMMEL'S SPECIALITIES for the **TOILET.**
PERFUMES, SOAPS, POWDERS, &c.
Eugene Rimmel (Limited) call Special Attention to their CHOICE and VARIED Collection of
NEW YEAR'S GOODS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
CAUTION.—Note Name and Trade Mark on all Goods.
96, STRAND, 180, REGENT-STREET, 64, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON; and PARIS.

No. 9292.—VOL. LX. *FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1895.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.30.

DICK WHITTINGTON.

By Sir Augustus Harris, Cecil Raleigh, and Henry Hamilton.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. Dan Leno, Herbert Campbell, Griffiths Brothers, Spry and Austen; Mesdames Ada Blanche, Marie Montrose, Lily Harold, Agnes Hewitt, Madge Lucas, Eva Westlake, Lila Clay's Ladies' Band

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Managers, Mr. WALLER and Mr. MORELL.

THIS EVENING, at 8, AN IDEAL HUSBAND. Messrs. Lewis Waller, Alfred Bishop, C. H. Brookfield, Cosmo Stuart, Stanford, Deane, Meyrick, Goodheart, and Charles H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Fanny Brough, Maude Millett, Florence West, Vane Featherston, Helen Forsyth, and Julia Neilson.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 punctually, THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN, by Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore, and Company. Doors open at 8. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.

Mr. JOHN HARE, Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 P.M., a New and Original Play, in three acts, written by Sydney Grundy entitled SLAVES OF THE RING. Mr. John Hare, Messrs. Brandon Thomas, Arthur Bourchier, Gilbert Hare, Will Dennis, C. Rock, G. Du Maurier; Mdmes. Eleanor Calhoun, Boucicault, Kate Phillips, and Kate Rorke. Preceded at 8 by SIXES AND SEVENS. Mr. Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open 10 to 5.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE DERBY WINNER, by Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS, CECIL RALEIGH, and HENRY HAMILTON. Mrs. John Wood, Misses Beatrice Lamb, Raleigh, Pattie Browne, G. Middleton, Louise Moodie; Messrs. Charles Dalton, Harry Eversfield, Rudge Harding, Charles Dodsworth, East, Lawford, Revelle, and George Giddens. Box-office open 10 A.M. all day.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Business Manager, Mr. FRED G. LATHAM

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, a New Play by C. Haddon Chambers and B. C. Stephenson, entitled THE FATAL CARD. Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Murray Carson, Charles Fulton, W. L. Abingdon, Richard Purdon, and Harry Nicholls; Mesdames Vane, Laura Linden, Sophie Larkin, and Miss Millward. Box-office open from 10 A.M.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH

TO-NIGHT at 9,

THE NEW BOY,

By ARTHUR LAW.

MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH as THE NEW BOY.

Preceded at 8.15, by HAL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.50.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.

SAVOY THEATRE.

R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a New Opera, by F. C. BURNAND and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE CHIEFTAIN. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Preceded every evening at 7.40 by the Musical Triumviretta, COX AND BOX. Mesdames Florence St. John, Florence Perry, Emmie Owen, and R. Brandram; Messrs. Courtice Pounds, Walter Passmore, M. R. Morand, Scott Russell, Peterkin, and R. Temple. Box-office open 9.0 A.M. till 11.0 P.M.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.

CHARLEY'S AUNT, By BRANDON THOMAS.

W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.

EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded, at 8, by IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD. Box office open 10 to 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. COMYNS CARR.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.

THE NEW WOMAN. By SYDNEY GRUNDY.

Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. J. G. Grahame, Mr. W. Wyes, Mr. S. Champion, Mr. J. Byron; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Alma Murray, Miss Laura Graves, Miss Gertrude Warden, Miss Irene Rickards, Miss Norton. Box-office (Mr. SCARISBRICK) open 10 to 5. Doors open 7.45.

MATINEE TO-MORROW and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY and 16, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, at 9 o'clock, DR. BILL, a farcical comedy in three acts, by Hamilton Aidé. (Last Nights.) Mr. Wilfred Draycott and Miss Lottie Venne, &c. At 8.15, GENTLEMAN JIM, a comedietta, by W. R. Walkes. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone No. 3,031.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED GERMAN REED and Mr. CORNEY GRAIN.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, MELODRAMANIA, a New Burletta, in Three Acts. Written by Malcolm Watson, Music by Walter Slaughter. Concluding with an entirely New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. UNCLE DICK. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Stalls, 5s., 3s. Admission, 2s., 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, W.

OLYMPIA.

THIS DAY, 12 to 5 and 6 to 11. Grand Spectacle, 2.15 and 8.15. THE ORIENT, or an Embassy to the East. 2,500 Performers. Troupes of Elephants, Dromedaries, Camels, Horses, &c. Seraglio Gardens. Indian Jungle. Temple of Venus. Pictures of the Thames. Grandest Show on Earth.

EMPIRE.

The New Ballet. At 10.30, ON BRIGHTON PIER, a new Ballet Divertissement, in one tableau by Madame Katti Lanner. Music arranged by Mr. Ernest Ford. Scenery by Ryan. Costumes designed by Wilhelm. Also the Ballet LA FROLIQUE, at 7.45, supported by Signorina Porro, Miss Till, Mr. Will Bishop, Master Zetta, Signor Vincenti, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties. Duncan's Dogs, Morris Cronin, Misko, Dutch Daly, and the new series f Living Pictures, including the latest, "British Pluck. Doors open at 7.20.

PALACE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. G. H. Chirgwin Clara Wieland, Guiseppe Maggi, Katie Lawrence, Fred Storey and Harry Grattan, Dora Clifford, Eugene Stratton, Jeannie Bishop, Hill and Hull, Fanny Wentworth, The Musical Palmers, Cliff Ryland, Harry Lamore, Clivette, Willie and Charlie, Algernon Newark, J. F. Sheridan and Gracie Whiteford, an Entirely New Series of Tableaux, and the New Pastorale Ballet Divertissement à la Watteau. Principal Dancer, Mdlle. Palladino. MORNING PERFORMANCE, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.15. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM

WARMED THROUGHOUT.

The World's Greatest Variety Show is at the Royal Aquarium. Early Varieties, 10 A.M. Great Central Stage Performances, 2 and 7. A MARVELLOUS SHOW including almost every known variety and marvellous feats of daring; a 32 Hands Recital: the Flying Girls Fitzroys, the Great Morritt, Convict's Escape, Baume's and Annie Luker's Great Dives, Boxing Kangaroo, Adelina, the graceful Gymnast, Collier's Performing Bull, Alvanti on a Wire, Zulima, the Female Samson, &c. The Great Musical Exhibition and Artistic Poster Show. Cross, Ballad Concert, 5.50 to 6.50, Swimming, Skating, &c.

A remarkable Psychical Séance will be given in the Imperial Theatre about 4 and 9.

SO ILL OF STOILOFF.

BULGARIA seems resolute to convince Europe that it was premature to take her seriously as a political Power. It is hard to say whether the latest piece of news she supplies smacks rather of Servia or of the Savoy. M. STAMBULOFF, we are told, is to be arrested for the murder of his colleague, M. BELTCHEFF, nearly four years ago. It is true that the arrest, up to the latest telegram, has not taken place. A military examining judge drew out the order for it, and handed it over for execution to the commandant of Sofia. But this officer, retaining, it would seem, some vestige of the traditions of discretion, refused to take so portentous a step without the express authority of the War Minister. On the face of it, indeed, no accusation could be more preposterous. There was never any breath of difference between the ex-Premier and his murdered colleague. M. BELTCHEFF was of the same height and build as his chief; he was shot after dark, and everybody assumed at the time, and has believed since, that the assassin had made a mistake of identity. The evidence on which the monstrous charge is now brought would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiful an expression of the venom of party. It is based by mere hearsay on the allegations of two witnesses, of whom one is dead and the other missing. The moving agency in the accusation is the widow of the murdered Minister: you might as well accept as history the hysteria of Constance passioning for Arthur. The mourning widow states that her husband had been constantly asked by M. STAMBULOFF to walk with him in lonely places: that squares with his character, for the ex-Premier suffers from a physical timidity not seldom seen in combination with an iron determination at the Council board. Finally we are told that the assassin of M. BELTCHEFF was never brought to justice. Is it needful to point out that it is the business of an assassin not to be brought to justice? On such a basis you might bring the Home Secretary to trial for the Whitechapel murders.

It is on these grounds, and with no suggested motive except innate fiendishness, that the first statesman of Bulgaria is arraigned for assassination. It is a very grim commentary on the party politics of Bulgaria. It goes far and it goes deep. Superficially due to the rancour of a subordinate judge it involves the whole of the Bulgarian Government. We do not suppose that a man of honour and refinement like M. STOILOFF is responsible, even indirectly, for the initiation of the charge. But responsible for allowing it even to be brought he most assuredly is. We cannot suppose, unless he has in his hands evidence of very different validity to what we have quoted, that he gives the slander one moment's credence. Therefore he stands convicted of the most culpable weakness in deferring to a bitterness that it would be too high a compliment to call even partisan. M. STAMBULOFF had his faults as a ruler, but he would never have so degraded his country in the eyes of Europe. Supposing the charge to be pressed home, we presume Bulgaria must now be put to the humiliation that her most famous citizen should clear himself of this odious charge in a court of law. But that he should do this can be no compensation to the repute of his country. A legal acquittal only clears the air when there is strong presumption, or at any rate a strong body of belief, that the accused is guilty. In this case the charge seems wholly vexatious, to use no stronger word, and the fullest acquittal can only add a new tinge of bitterness to party strife. It is a melancholy fall for Bulgarian politics, and only underlines the political disintegration that a weaker rule has brought in. The accounts of recent cat-callings in the Sobranje, of which the Premier was himself great part, were undignified enough without this final manifesto. The more wickedly culpable will it be to throw away M. STAMBULOFF, since every day we see more surely that in the measurable future she will need the one strong hand to grip her together again.

THE FLYING MAN.

THE ethnologist looked at the bhimraj feather thoughtfully. "They seemed loth to part with it," he said.

"It's sacred to the chiefs," said the lieutenant; "just as yellow silk, you know, is sacred to the Chinese Emperor."

The ethnologist did not answer. He hesitated. Then, opening the topic abruptly, "What on earth is this cock-and-bull story they have of a flying man?"

The lieutenant smiled faintly. "What did they tell you?"

"I see," said the ethnologist, "that you know of your fame."

The lieutenant began rolling himself a cigarette. "I don't mind hearing about it once more. How does it stand at present?"

"It's so confoundedly childish," said the ethnologist, becoming irritated. "How came you to plant it upon them? Some cheap conjuring or other—and you a British officer!"

The lieutenant made no answer, but leant back in his folding-chair, still smiling, and reached after the matches.

"Here am I, come four hundred miles out of my way to get what is left of the folklore of these people before they are utterly demoralized by missionaries and the military, and all I find is a lot of impossible legends about a sandy-haired scrub of an infantry lieutenant. How he is invulnerable, how he can jump over elephants, how he can fly. That's the toughest nut. One old gentleman described your wings; said they had black plumage, and were not quite as long as a mule. Said he often saw you by moonlight hovering over the crests out towards the Shenda country. . . . Confound it, Gooch!"

The lieutenant laughed cheerfully. "Go on," he said, "go on."

The ethnologist did. At last he wearied. "To trade so," he said, "on these unsophisticated children of the mountains! How could you bring yourself to do it, man?"

"I'm sorry," said the lieutenant, "but truly the thing was forced upon me." He spoke between the last puffs of his cigarette. "I can assure you I was driven to it. And at the time I had not the faintest idea of how the Chin imagination would take it. Or curiosity. I can only plead it was an indiscretion and not malice that made me replace their folklore by a new legend. But as you seem aggrieved I will try and explain the business to you."

He threw away the end of the cigarette.

"It was in the time of the last Lushai expedition that the thing happened, and Walters thought these people you have been visiting were friendly. So, with an airy confidence in my capacity for taking care of myself, he sent me up the gorge—fourteen miles of it—with three of the Derbyshire men and half a dozen sepoys, two mules, and his blessing, to see what the water supply was like at that village you visited. A force of ten—twelve counting the mules—fourteen miles and during a war! You saw the road?"

"*Road!*" said the ethnologist.

"It's better now than it was. When we went up we had to wade in the river for a mile where the valley narrows, with a smart stream frothing round over our knees and the stones as slippery as ice. There it was I dropped my rifle. Afterwards the sappers blasted the cliff with dynamite, and made the convenient way

CHURCH NOTES.

The disorder which has invaded the Ministerialist party is nowhere more conspicuous than in the Nonconformist journals which espouse its cause. They have at last discovered, what many others saw long ago, that Home Rule was the deadly enemy of Disestablishment. It split in twain the Nonconformist forces, and, by bringing many into unaccustomed association with Conservatives, gave them new views of the Church and her work. While this went on in one quarter, the men in the other, who still remained faithful to the old Liberationist creed, found that Disestablishment had no place in the affections of the Ministry. Now that the facts can no longer be disguised, their indignation is waxing hot. One journal declares this week, in terms of bitterness which may be the fruit of long repression, that many Nonconformists have become utterly indifferent to Disestablishment. "They have not failed to observe the complete apathy—to use no stronger word—of the present Government on the whole subject. They have watched with amusement and contempt such transparent acts of dishonesty as the Scotch and Welsh Suspensory Bills. They know that although the Welshmen have compelled the introduction of the Welsh Bill, there is neither a Minister nor a Ministerial organ that views it with any good will." This is the language of treason; but it is only what men are also saying in private.

Meanwhile Mr. Asquith's little bill is the subject of cruel criticism from its friends. It does not seize enough spoil; it does not divide the spoil fairly—these are cries which are heard all over Wales and echo through the gilded halls where the Liberation Society dwells in Serjeants' Inn. Nay more, the indignant Welsh threaten to develop a very Hibernian capacity for fighting among themselves. According to the *Record*, the language used by the *Y Genedd*—Mr. Lloyd-George's paper—towards some of the party candidates is quite shocking in its frankness. "At least five (Welsh M.P.'s)," runs the quotation "have already declared their intention not to undertake the perplexing responsibility of parliamentary life again, and it is perfectly possible that *others will come to the same wise conclusion* before the election comes." That is bad enough. "But as for Breconshire and Monmouthshire, the Liberal candidates are Englishmen who know not our language, and *are unable to understand our needs.*" The odd thing is that the columns of the *Liberator* do not help us to understand the official view of these things.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* raises a very curious and unusual proposal. Forty years ago his own stipend was £80 as a deacon and £100 as a priest. He wants to know, accordingly, whether the modern stipends of "£140, £150, and even £160" paid to curates are not too high. In his judgment they are neither wise nor beneficial. It will be interesting to hear what the curates have to say upon this. For the most part, it is understood that £150 a year is the lowest sum upon which a modest celibate can live in reasonable comfort in a town parish. But much, of course, must depend upon the parish.

Watch-night services are said to be going out of favour in the great towns of the North. In London they appear to hold their own. The really curious thing is the way in which thousands of the very poorest people throng into such churches as those of Bermondsey, Spitalfields, and like parishes on these occasions. That some of the congregation should show an awkward disposition to spend the night in the church is perhaps a proof that they come in for rest and warmth rather than for exhortation.

A bevy of head masters will appear in the pulpit of St. Paul's this month. The Rev. F. B. Westcott, of Sherborne, preaches on the 13th; the Rev. G. C. Bell, of Marlborough, on the 20th; and the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton, of Haileybury, on the 27th.

The demand for women workers steadily increases. To meet it, the Church Pastoral Aid Society is about to open a training-home for ladies at Blackheath. The Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence is to be the chaplain. The ladies under training will work in the poorer parishes of the neighbourhood.

"Peter Lombard" has a good story in the *Church Times* this morning. Here it is:—A tripper, meditating among the tombs in an East Anglian churchyard, seeing a venerable individual at work among the graves, said: "I suppose, my man, you are one of the officials of this church?" "'Ficials, sir? Why, lawk! I hardly know what I deu be! When Parson Smith come he say I were the sextant. And then Parson Jones he come, and he fare to call me the beetle; and now Muster Rob'son be our parson, and he say I'm the wargin."

you came by. Then below, where those very high cliffs come, we had to keep on dodging across the river—I should say we crossed it a dozen times in a couple of miles.

"We got in sight of the place early the next morning—you know how it lies, on a spur half-way between the big hills—and as we began to appreciate how wickedly quiet the village lay under the sunlight, we came to a stop to consider.

"At that they fired a lump of filed saucepan at us, just by way of a welcome. It came twanging down the slope to the right of us where the boulders are, missed my shoulder by an inch or so, and plugged the mule that carried all the provisions and utensils. I never heard such a death rattle before or since. And then we became aware of a number of these gentlemen carrying matchlocks and dressed in things like plaid dusters—you know the Chin style—dodging about along the neck between the village and the crest to the east.

"'Right about turn!' I said, grasping the situation with the skill of a born general. 'Not too close together.'

"And with that encouragement my expedition of ten men came round and set off at a smart trot down the valley again hitherward. We did not wait to save anything our dead had carried; but we kept the second mule with us—he carried my tent and some other rubbish—out of a feeling of friendship.

"So ended the battle. Ingloriously I admit. Glancing back I saw the valley dotted with the victors, shouting, and firing at us. But no one was hit. These Chins and their guns are very little good except at a sitting shot. They will sit and finick over a boulder for hours taking aim, and when they fire running it is chiefly for stage effect Hooker, one of the Derbyshire men, fancied himself rather with the rifle, and stopped behind for half a minute to try his luck as we turned the bend. But he got nothing.

"I'm not a Xenophon to spin much of a yarn about my retreating army. We had to pull up the enemy twice in the next two miles when he became a bit pressing, by exchanging formal shots with him; but on the whole it was a fairly monotonous affair—hard breathing chiefly—until we got near the place where the hills begin to run towards the river, and pinch the valley into a gorge. And there we luckily caught a glimpse of half a dozen round, black heads coming slantingways over the hills to the left of us—the east that is—and almost parallel with us.

"At that I called a halt. 'Look here,' says I to Hooker and the other Englishmen; 'what are we to do now?' And I pointed to the heads.

"'Headed off, or I'm a nigger,' said one of the men.

"'We shall be,' said another. 'It's the custom with 'em.'

"'They can pot every blessed one of us at fifty yards," says Hooker, 'in the place where the river is narrow. It's just suicide to go down.'

"I looked at the hill to the right of us. It grew steeper lower down the valley, but it still seemed climbable. And all the Chins we had seen hitherto had been on the other side of the stream.

"'It's that or waiting for them,' says Hooker.

"So we started slanting up the hill. There was something faintly suggestive of a road—a band of harder rock—running obliquely up the face of it, and that we followed. That Tommy on the geological survey, when I showed it him, called it a dyke, though I always thought a dyke meant a ditch. Some Chins presently came into view up the valley and across the river, and I heard some shots. One bullet knocked a splinter off the rock a yard in front of me. Then I saw one of the Sepoys was sitting down about thirty yards behind us. He had simply sat down without a word, apparently not wishing to give trouble. At that I called a halt again, and told Hooker to try another shot at the enemy, while I went back. I found the man was hit in the leg. I took him up, carried him along to put him on the mule—already pretty well laden with the tent and other things, which we had had no time to take off. When I got up to the rest with him, Hooker had his empty Martini in his hand, and was grinning and pointing to a motionless black spot up the valley. All the rest of the Chins were behind boulders, or back round the bend. 'Five hundred yards,' says Hooker, 'if an inch. Laid him out like a bloomin' doormat. And I'll swear I hit him in the head.'

"I told him to go and do it again, though I had my doubts of the head, and with that we went on again.

"Now the hillside kept getting steeper as we pushed on, and the road we were following more and more of a shelf. At last it was mere cliff above and below us, and our bit of footing scarcely five feet wide at times. 'It's the best road I have seen yet in Chin Lushai land,' said I, to encourage the men, though I had a fear of what was coming. For the rock every now and then crumbled at the edge.

"In a few minutes the way bent round a corner of the cliff. Three of the Sepoys were in front, then Hooker, then the mule and the wounded man, and the two other Sepoys, then the two white privates and myself. I heard a shout ahead, and saw one of the leading Sepoys—poor devil!—clawing at the rock to the right of him. Then he went down out of sight, and there was a gap in the ledge. The two other Sepoys had vanished. Then with a rumble some more of the ledge came away, making a clean break in the road. We heard two thuds out of sight in the valley. Later, when I looked over I saw nothing but a great heap of rocks at the foot of the cliff. "For a minute, perhaps, we were all motionless and silent.

"As soon as he grasped the position one of the Derbyshire men fell a-swearing at the trap we had fallen into. The two Sepoys with the mule had halted quietly. Hooker grunted and reloaded, and came back past me to the bend.

"Now, when I came to look about me, I began to think we had not been so very unfortunate after all. We were on a shelf, perhaps ten yards across at its widest, and tilting inward a little. Above it the cliff projected, so that we could not be shot down upon, and below was an almost sheer precipice of perhaps two or three hundred feet. Lying down we were invisible to any one across the ravine. The only approach was along the ledge, and on that one man was as good as a host. Later the Chins tried dropping rocks upon us, but all they threw fell a yard or so clear of the ledge. We were in a natural stronghold, with only one disadvantage—our sole provision against hunger and thirst was one live mule—poor eating, and no good as drink. Still we knew we were at most eight or nine miles from the main expedition, and no doubt after a day or so they would send up after us if we did not return.

"After a day or so——"

The lieutenant paused. "Ever been thirsty, Graham?"

"Not that kind," said the ethnologist.

"H'm. We had the whole of that day, the night, and the next day of it, and only a trifle of dew we wrung out of our clothes and the tent. And below us was the river going giggle, giggle round a rock in mid stream. I never knew such a barrenness of incident or such a quantity of sensation. The sun might have had Joshua's command still upon it for all the motion one could see; and it blazed like a near furnace. Towards the evening of the first day one of the Derbyshire men said something—nobody heard what—'going out for drink,' I fancy—and went off round the bend of the cliff. We heard shots, and when Hooker looked round the corner the long valley was all blue and hazy between its steep sides, and the man had gone. All we could see was an ornamental gun-barrel projecting over the brow, and a bit of smoke drifting across the sky.

"In the morning the Sepoy, whose leg was shot, was in delirium, and jumped or fell over the cliff. I didn't see him go—I simply missed him after a bit. Then we took the mule and shot it, though we didn't want to eat very much, and that must needs go over the cliff, too, in its last struggles. Leaving five of us.

"Peering over we could see the body of the Sepoy down below with his head in the water and the mule about twenty yards away. The man was lying face downwards, and, so far as I could make out, scarcely smashed at all. Badly as the Chins might covet his head, they had the sense to leave it alone until the darkness came. Further down was the heap of crumbled rock, where the three other Sepoys had fallen. As I looked over the edge and saw the river rippling, I was nearly tempted to go after the Sepoy. It seemed a pleasant and desirable thing to go rushing down through the air, with something to drink—or no more thirst, at any rate—at the bottom. I remembered in time, though, that I was the officer in command, and my duty to set a good example, and that kept me from any such foolishness.

"Yet, thinking of that put an idea into my head. I got up and looked at the tent and tent ropes, and wondered why I had not thought of it before. Then I came and looked over the cliff again. This time the height seemed greater, and the pose of the Sepoy rather more painful. But it was that or nothing. And to cut it short—and it's the centre bit of the whole thing, Graham—I parachuted.

"We got all the ropes we had—not above sixty yards altogether—and tied them round the circumference of the tent, so as to meet in the centre, parachute fashion, with a loop to hold by. Of course my idea was for the tent to go down apex downwards—the other way it was certain to turn over, so I fastened this loop to the hole in the centre of the tent. Then the puzzle came—and we didn't solve it—how to have the whole affair extended when I jumped. My conception was for the four chaps to stand at the corners—two of them as near the edge as possible—and to let the thing be pulled out of their hands. We sewed up the door of the tent with unravelled string, pretty strong, and the same with the hole at the apex.

"By that time—for we were all in a fever of thirst and worked very slowly—the night had set in and the stars were shining. The valley below us was just a silent black pit, and I'm hanged if I liked the prospect when I stood near the edge with the ropes in my hand. 'One, two, three,' said I, and stopped.

"I heard one of the Sepoys give a grunt; then I pulled myself together and, with something between a swear and a sob, out I jumped into the air.

"I must have thought at a frightful pace. It seemed a long time before I was sure that the thing meant to keep steady. At first it heeled sideways. Then I noticed the face of the rock seemed to be streaming up past me, and me motionless. Then I looked down and saw in the dim the river and the dead Sepoy and the dead mule and the heap of crumbled rock rushing up towards me. But in the indistinct light I also saw half a dozen Chins, seemingly aghast at the sight of me, and that the Sepoy was decapitated. At that I wanted to go back again.

"Then my boot was in the mouth of one of the beggars, and in a moment he and I were in a heap with the canvas fluttering down on the top of us. A gun went off—heaven knows where. I fancy I dashed out his brains with my foot. I expected nothing more than to be brained myself by the others, but the poor heathen had never heard of Baldwin, and incontinently bolted.

"I struggled out of the tangle of dead Chin and canvas, and looked round. About ten paces off lay the head of the Sepoy, staring in the moonlight, and further off was the mule. Then I saw the water and went and drank. There wasn't a sound in the world but the footsteps of the departing Chins, and a faint shout from above, and the swish and ripple of the water. I could see the heads of the chaps upon the ledge black against the sky, but it was too dark for them to see me. I heard Hooker shout my name, but I didn't see the force of answering and so telling the Chins it was a mere mortal had scared them. So soon as I had drunk enough water I started off down the river.

"That about ends the explanation of the flying man story. I never met a soul the whole eight miles of the way. I got to Winter's camp by ten o'clock, and a born idiot of a sentinel had the cheek to let fly at me as I came trotting out of the darkness. As soon as I had hammered my story into Winter's thick skull he sent Hobson and Banks to clear the Chins out and get our men down. But for my own part I had too good a thirst to provoke it by going with them. Besides, all the water I had swigged had somehow upset me. . . It's a noxious drink this water—taken neat.

"You have heard what kind of a yarn the Chins made of it. Wings as long as a mule, hey? And black feathers! The gay lieutenant bird! Chir—ook!"

Pain in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver, and is promptly relieve by CARTER'S ITTLE LIVER PILLS. 1s. 1½d.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

No news from Waziristan is not by any means good news. This does not mean that we expect to hear of a camp having been rushed, of some hundreds of men having been left dead, as was the case in our earliest raid into this unexplored country. What we rather fear is a repetition of the futility of the last Black Mountain expedition. The Mahsud Waziris are too intelligent to let themselves within range of a breechloader, unless they are in sufficient number to kill our men in the tents after a violent charge. Colonel Turner and Colonel Egerton have both marched with flying columns——whither? Nobody knows. Their object is to coerce the Waziris to fight, or else to storm the hill forts. If the Waziris do not fight, we shall have spent a vast sum of money in order that one or two officers may be decorated. As most of the expeditionary force seems to be falling back upon Jandola, the authorities seem to think that there is to be no battle; and if it be true that the cavalry force has been withdrawn, then, we suspect that we have but added another military parade to our long, expensive list, for these hill tribes have a wholesome dread of cavalry. All this is not bad exercise for our own men, but it is not the way to conquer Pathans.

The friends of Russian freedom would have us cock a distrustful eye upon the Tsar and his promises of reform, but it really does not appear to be necessary. Nicholas II. is starting even better than was expected of him. Amnesties have been distributed with a free hand, and in several departments of State the severity of official rule has been mitigated. The last news is even more satisfactory. In place of General Gourko, who was hardly loved of the Poles, Count Schouvaloff, the present ambassador in Berlin, himself something of a Pole, and in sympathy with his countrymen, is to go to Warsaw as Governor-General. Moreover, we gather that the restrictions upon the use of the Polish language are being withdrawn. We are not clear why anybody wants to talk Polish, but if they do the Tsar is prepared to let them. On the whole the news is most encouraging for Europe, for on the top of all this we hear that the notables of all the districts are being convened at St. Petersburg to discuss the condition of the country and to offer his Majesty advice. And this is, perhaps, the best news of all.

There is another scandal. Poor Paris! And this time the scandal is large enough to be called "a little Panama," so that it is early to prophesy its destination. The occasion is the company of the "Chemins de fer du Sud," and already three arrests are made. The usual inquiries and perquisition have been carried out, and M. Jean-Félix Martin, formerly a director, and two engineers are in prison. Now, M. Martin is a well-placed and distinguished man. For many years he has performed excellent service, as becomes a clever pupil of l'Ecole Polytechnique, on the railways of France, and to-day he is the Mayor of St. Raphaël, which owes much to his energies. What are the precise crimes wherewith he and his colleagues are charged is still uncertain, but there is much talk of *escroqueries*, which will carry you very far. The worst of the business is that Baron de Reinach is said to be involved. Of course, the Baron has long since paid his last debt; but it was his habit, while still among us, not only to concern himself with enterprises, but to involve the foremost men of the State in his ruin. Wherefore there is every chance of a very pretty scandal, and again we commiserate France upon the persistent disaster which dogs her many Governments.

We can hardly believe it, but we are delighted. The dear old humdrum what's-good-enough-for-Mr.-Gladstone-is-good-enough-for-me *Daily News* has left the safe firm fields of approbaion of the Government. and has broken out into bold bad prophecy. And the facetiousness of it! The way Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, and the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Salisbury will writhe under its virile sarcasm will be a sight to see! "These gentry," says our old friend in tones of ultimate scorn, "are living in a ridiculous fools' paradise." Gentry, forsooth! and indeed why gentry? Publicans, jobbers, thieves, knaves, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson might say. "So much for Lord Salisbury," cries the dear old lady. How much for the *Daily News*, we wonder? "Mr. Chamberlain," she says, chuckling, "to put it mildly and inoffensively, is no bookworm." How very funny. But for all that he is a Spenlow, and he offers every one the ownership of the "house that Jack built—we mean the house he lives in." Oh, the skittishness of it! Draw on your mittens and listen comfortably this cold weather "We are sorry for the sake of old acquaintance to leave Mr. Goschen out. But facts are stubborn things (dear old lady), and the effacement of Mr. Goschen is a fact." Poor Mr. Goschen! No more afternoon teas for him. How they will all feel it!

THE ROARING FROST.

A flock of winds came winging from the North,
Strong birds with fighting pinions driving forth
With a resounding call!
Where will they close their wings and cease their cries—
Between what warming seas and conquering skies—
And fold, and fall?

It scarcely seems the height of wisdom to bleed the third-class passenger to benefit the first and second. Yet that is what the new scheme of fares introduced upon the Chatham and Dover line brings about. The first and second class fares are reduced, and the third are increased. As a matter of fact the third-class passengers pay the companies and the other classes do not, so that it is a little more than ungrateful to sacrifice them. We presume that the southern companies know their own business, though there are many who doubt it; they certainly do not always know their own trains. Still, the alteration has already called out a fierce amount of strong language and vehement passion; and we have some doubts if the companies will be able to hold their own. Some wild spirits are even talking of going by circuitous routes to avoid the offending railways; but this, though relieving to the feelings, is somewhat too plainly cutting off one's nose to spite one's face to become a popular revenge.

It is entertaining to be somebody, yet not to exist at all, and the Baron Sternberg must be laughing in his sleeve to-day, if indeed he have a sleeve wherein to laugh. The whole world knows him, yet nobody save a reporter on the *Echo de Paris* has ever seen him, and this reporter only met him at a tobacconist's. However, one thing is certain: the Baron Sternberg is shortly to be tried for anarchy at Liège, and the rest may or may not be lies. He is accused under the name of Cyprien Bernard Philippovitch Jagolkovsky—a name which does not belong to him, if we are to believe the only man that ever knew him. But it is an odd name to invent, and if it were invented in Liège, the Belgian police are to be congratulated. His accusers are certain that he was born at Boboff, and that he is a dangerous Anarchist. His friend of the tobacconist's knew in a moment that he was a native of Warsaw, and too good for this world. It is also stated in the indictment that he is "fugitif, actuellement détenu a Saint-Pétersbourg." It would be difficult to devise a more complete contradiction in four words, and if the Baron be at this moment locked up at St. Petersburg he would probably employ some other word than *fugitif*. Perhaps he was never born at all at Boboff or elsewhere, in which case it will be useful to give him a heavy sentence, for the encouragement of other Anarchists yet unborn.

The Kaiser must be a proud man the day. The Mikado has given him the very choicest Grand Order of the Imperial Chrysanthemum at his command in recognition of the services of other Germans in teaching Japan the art of war. Let but the Son of Heaven clothe him in the Yellow Riding Jacket, in recognition of Major von Hanneken's platonic wish to make the Chinese Army efficient; let but the King of Siam embellish him with the White Elephant, and he will have reached the highest pinnacle of mineral, vegetable, and animal adornment. Only there is one disquieting thought. Does he not, by the fact of receiving a decoration for indirect military services to the Mikado, cease to be a neutral—become, indeed, contraband of war? Will it not be unsafe to give him passage over neutral territory or convey him in neutral bottoms? We trust not; but it is for the international lawyers to decide.

Foreign justice always works curiously in English eyes. Not long ago a warrant was issued for the arrest of Signor Giolitti, on the ground that he had forged certain documents with the object of defaming Signor Crispi. Yesterday the Procuratore del Re, the prosecuting counsel, humbly applied to the President of the Chamber for permission to take over these documents, or at least to see them. The President called his Vice-Presidents, his Secretaries, and his Quæstors together, and asked their advice. They decided that they could not consign or communicate the document to any one; but on further consideration they saw no reason why the Procuratore should not at least read the documents. The Rudini group has held a meeting, and decided to carry on the campaign against Signor Crispi, with the object of substituting for his Cabinet a Cabinet composed entirely of senators. This shows that the Rudini and Giolitti groups are acting on behalf of the pensioned classes and the permanent officials, who, above all things, dread economy.

The usual teetotal argument is that drink leads to poverty, crime, and distress: for the teetotaller rarely stays to reflect that poverty, crime and distress lead to drink. Yesterday Dr. Walsh read a paper before the members of the Society for the Study of Inebriety—which is not, as one might think, composed of comedians from the music-halls—and proved that the lust after drink, the craving, as it is called, grows from physical defects. Weakness of body, starvation, overwork, idleness and unwholesome surroundings are sure incentives to liquor, since they compel a man to seek in stimulants something which will supply the physical deficiencies they create. Dr. Walsh proved that the insanitary workshop is one of the commonest inducements to drink there is. The adult at work gives off twice as much carbonic acid, and needs thrice as much fresh air as when he is at rest. Carbonic acid, therefore, being present in superfluous quantities, and fresh air being lacking, drink seems to make up for the immediate deterioration in the body. Altogether, Dr. Walsh seems to have made out his case. If our physical surroundings were perfect, we should not drink from necessity at all. We suspect that a good many people are very well content with their inferior environment.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, and country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

THE BLACKMAIL IN THE PARIS PRESS.

INTERVIEW WITH M. A. HAMON.

THE question of Blackmail, or "Chantage," had been gradually increasing its importunities in my brain. I wished to know more. I wished to know everything, and there was one man in London who, I thought, would be not unlikely to tell me. This was M. Hamon, the author of "France Sociale et Politique," and that remarkable Lombroso-like study, "Psychologie du Militaire Professionnel."

"What is this *chantage?*" I said, *à brûle-pourpoint.*

M. Hamon smiled. The true Parisian would smile at the entrance of Purgatorio.

"There are fagots and fagots," he said. "And there are more ways than one to make the victim—*chanter;* and there are in Paris almost as many *maître-chanteurs* as there are editors of important journals."

"! !"

"Yes, truly! You see newspapers could no more live in Paris, speaking generally, without *chantage,* than they could live here without advertisements. Therefore the usual announcement that we expect when a journal is getting well under way is something in this style: 'To-morrow there will appear in our columns the first of a series of articles, exposing the *tripotages* and scandals of the —— Club,' &c. And thereupon they proceed to hint the nature of their revelations. Very often the next day's article is very far indeed from answering to its promise. The victim has 'chanted.' Occasionally, however, the series is continued, and enormous sums are extorted from rich clubs, or from big financial houses."

M. Hamon rose and took a volume from the bookshelf, saying at the same time: "The matter has become so well established in France that most of the important newspapers receive a monthly contribution from the Crédit Foncier, the Casino of Monte Carlo, and other establishments. See here," he continued, opening the book, "La France Sociale et Politique," and I read that the famous gambling house pays to the French press annually upwards of a million francs! Among the papers mentioned figured the *Figaro,* the *Temps,* the *Gil Blas,* the *Petit Journal.* "The Crédit Foncier," added M. Hamon quietly, "pays two millions."

"——o——"

"Of course, of course. All this has been known for years. Why, four years ago M. Loubaresse charged M. Camille Dreyfus, who was then a député, with *chantage,* and Dreyfus lost the action for libel which he was forced to bring against his accuser. And so it is with all the others. This blackmailing business has been notorious in Paris for years past. M. Raoul Canivet was assailed in *L'Intransigeant* for *chantage* in 1890. Oh! oh! *Des histoires! Allez!* Can a man keep up *three* establishments on an honest newspaper? Girard and Portalis—Portalis, you know, endeavoured to fly the country—were the most systematic *maître-chanteurs,* but they were also, if I can use the word, the most honest. They spoke the truth, and exposed real abuses in their campaigns. They were never prosecuted for libel, those *messieurs!* In fact, if one could ignore the object they had in view their work was one of purification and morality! Yes, I assure you. It was they who exposed the Wilson scandals; they smashed up the copper 'corner' of Secrétan; and I could tell you of many instances where they threw their whole weight against big odds upon the side of justice."

"Do you think that all the editors likely to be incriminated are already under arrest or 'wanted'?"

"Far from it. I expect shortly to hear of several others. I could give you a volume on this subject off-hand. And, what is more, I can now give you a hint of a scandal very soon to burst forth that will make those affairs shrink into insignificance."

"???"

"The affair of Panama again. The 'Grand Français' is dead, and his son, Charles de Lesseps, and M. Marius Fontanes are going to speak! They have suffered in silence a long time, because a threat was held over their heads that if they committed indiscretions of speech the Vieux Comte would be thrown into prison! Now he is gone, and a veritable social bomb will soon explode."

"Ah! Everything is coming out?"

"Yes. And it will be to the great advantage of France. It is only by a curious sort of diamond-cut-diamond play that the *chantage* scandals have broken out at this precise time. I could relate to you a curious history of the interaction of the causes. And now everything is in the butter. To-day it is only the newspaper men. The députés and the senators will follow. Yes, you can believe it! It's all sinking into the *gâchis.* It is the agony of Opportunism. Then will come a new régime. France is healthy at the core and full of life and energy. And the press of the coming men is entirely of a sounder tone than that of its predecessor. Maurice Barrès, Bernard Lazare, Paul Adam, Jaurès, Charnay, and men of that type—they are not the sort to *faire chanter.* Not twelve months will pass before we see a *nettoyage,* and then——yes, I'm hopeful of the future of France."

A DINNER PARTY.

A LONG alley of box-stalls swept by the north wind. Over each half-door the head of an old horse, or a horse prematurely old with hardship, hanging, with watering mouth and eyes bright with expectation. Below each door the troughs containing an appetizing, rare, delightful mess of brown and white bread, sweet carrots, and lumps of white sugar. A fig for your beef and plum pudding! It is the day of the dinner party at the Home of Rest for Horses which ushers in the New Year. No doubt the older inhabitants regale the new-comers with stories of what shall befall them at New Year an they be pensioners and not merely temporary visitors.

There is a small group of human beings, blue with the intense cold. In summer this alley from north to south opens on the meadows, the high pastures, and the duck-pond; but to-day it takes all the spiritual warmth of a common kindness to keep the visitors from shivering in their furs. The feast so desired of the horses looks cold comfort, and if one might add to the menu, one would suggest the mulled beer with which very exhausted horses are stimulated to the effort to get well, or the hot mash which is their nightcap these Siberian evenings. The horses at Acton are only total abstainers upon compulsion.

The creatures within the loose-boxes are better off to-day than the creatures without. The boxes are knee-deep in straw, and the atmosphere strikes warmly stepping in from the cave of the north wind outside. The old horses, some from thirty to forty, are covered with loin-cloths; for, as in ourselves, if we live to be very old, the fire of vitality flickers low, and needs tender cherishing. The sick horses of the cabmen, too, are warmly wrapped up, the rug concealing the drastic blisters, or the sore shoulders, or the other ills of the poor, overworked equine people. But not one of them is so sick or so old as not to be able to pick a New Year's dinner. Even Betsy, *ætat* forty-one, after her first nervous terror at these strange faces in the door—she has scarcely a patch of lung, and is hard put to it for breath, poor old girl!—is agreeably distracted when her nose is led to the strange delicacies with which a benevolent lady has provided her. For the New Year's dinner is a special benefaction from a lady who makes her own horses stump up to support their distressed comrades; and quite right, too, for one never knows what one may come to.

But they are not all objects of charity at the Acton home, though I am bound to say that there are no social distinctions, and that the cabby's galled jade lies as soft and fares to the last lump of sugar as sweetly as the colonel's old black charger or the lady's thoroughbred hunter.

There is a delightful old chap come from Peckham to see his pony, who has been in the home a year. He is apple-cheeked and in an incessant state of jolly laughter, which is perhaps because after a year's absence he is to see Tommy. Peckham is a good way off, and the home doesn't open on Sundays, so there is some difficulty about two friends meeting. When Tommy's stall is discovered they run into each other's arms, so to speak, pony and man nuzzling each other to the accompaniment of delighted whinnies—for the old man's high, cackling laughter is a sound akin to Tommy's whinny. The pony is an old thing, covered with a thick coat, and with a fringe over his bright eyes that would be envied down Whitechapel way. Presently Tommy's attention is distracted to his New Year's dinner, which he eats to an accompaniment of facetious pokes from his owner. "Eh!" he cries, beaming on every one, "Tommy wouldn't leave 'ere, not even for 'ome. Tommy likes the alms'ouses, 'e do."

"That pony," he says with pride, button-holing a convenient listener, "that pony 'e belonged to the biggest drinker ever went into Covent Garden. 'E sold water-creases, he did, and 'is wife took care of a farmer's wife in 'er confinement, and seeing she'd take no money for wot she did, the farmer's wife she says to 'er 'usband, 'Give 'em a colt to draw their water-creases.' And Tommy—eh, Tommy! 'e knows me, 'e do!—Tommy were the colt."

We look at Tommy with interest, conjecturing hard times for him from the time he scampered over the low-lying Essex fields through the ownership of the biggest drinker ever went into Covent Garden, to his last owner and his box-stall at Friar's Farm. It is pleasant to think that Tommy has fallen into clover, and into straw in winter, towards the end of his days.

The second oldest horse in the place, Bully, aged thirty-five, belonged to a young lady who preferred the cloister to the world. Bully dreams of the hunting-field side by side with the old charger who looks still to have something of the pride of battle as he prances nervously before the strangers. The horses see their medical men twice a week. In another row are the horses who are sent out to take the places of exhausted horses. The place is fuller and more fruitful of piteous instances when the season has just finished, though no doubt accident cases from the frost will presently be filling these warm hospital wards. At Midsummer and afterwards patients come in the merest bags of bones, trembling and falling down from stress of work. What a heaven it must seems to them, the six weeks' holiday over the fields at Acton! Some of them have never seen the fields but in dreams, and but for this tender kindness would never see them till, perhaps, they reached the Elysian Fields. But at last they, who have dragged so many dusty travellers and their unending baggage on the way to the country, are taken to the country themselves, and have a delicious spell of it in the long sunny and shady days and the dewy nights, resting, resting among the clover and by the side of cool waters.

There is a very ancient white pony which stands up on its manger and bows when a lady comes into the box. But his eagerness for his New Year's dinner makes him forget his pretty trick, and not even Mrs. Davies who seems to have the hearts of the horses, can withdraw his head from the manger and the dainties he is crunching.

Friar's Farm is a bit of the country with the town creeping steadily around it. You pass a row of hideous new houses and by a torn-up roadway, redolent of drains and gas, to reach the gate of the farmyard. But the farmhouse with its delightful old garden might be deep in leafy Warwickshire. And the horses, I am sure, forget while they are there that there is such a nightmare as London in existence.

THE THEATRE.

"AN IDEAL HUSBAND," AT THE HAYMARKET.

"Do tell me your conception of the 'Ideal Husband,'" said Lady Stutfield, in the "Woman of No Importance." "I think it would be so very, very helpful." Mrs. Allonby, you will remember, thought there couldn't be such a thing, and wandered into objectionable flippancy. And Mr. Oscar Wilde, having, we more than suspect, a lingering sympathy with Mrs. Allonby, has written a whole play to demonstrate this impossibility. In many ways his new production is diverting, and even where the fun is not of the rarest character the play remains interesting. And, among other things, it marks an interesting phase in the dramatic development of its author. Your common man begins in innocence, in his golden youth he wears his heart upon his sleeve; but Oscar Wilde is, so to speak, working his way to innocence, as others work towards experience—is sloughing his epigrams slowly but surely, and discovering to an appreciative world, beneath the attenuated veil of his wit, that he, too, has a heart. In the end the sorely-tried Sir Robert and Lady Chiltern, amidst the applause and emotion of a crowded house, decided that love was the best of life; the engagement of Lord Goring and the altogether charming and always innocent Miss Mabel Chiltern was successfully accomplished, and the villanies of the abominable Mrs. Cheveley were—if the adjective is permissible—routed with Adelphian ignominy.

The interest centres around Sir Robert Chiltern. The Woman with a Past is becoming a little commonplace, and here, accordingly, the Man with a Past has his fling. In his youth he was seduced by a wicked financier and the craving for power, and betrayed the Cabinet intentions with regard to the Suez Canal shares. Thereby he made £85,000, and on this capital rose to political eminence and lived a life of ostentatious integrity. But his wife—to whom he has been married some years—believes him to be as pure as the driven snow. A wicked woman, Mrs. Cheveley—singularly ill dressed, by the way, for a wicked woman—becomes possessed of the letter betraying his secret, and with this she comes to England to machinate. She endeavours to utilize her power to involve him in a discreditable Argentine swindle, and subsequently, out of sheer abominable wickedness, to marry herself to Lord Goring, his confidential friend. Her motive is spite against Lady Chiltern, a sufficiently adequate motive in any woman. But, having stolen a diamond bracelet, and being so unwise as to wear this in society and drop it in Sir Robert Chiltern's house, she is exploded by Lord Goring, who recognizes it. She tells Lady Chiltern the unhappy man's secret in the second act, and Act 3 sees his agony and her own when Lord Goring foils her schemes. Chiltern does the right thing while he still thinks the threat hangs on him, and his wife forgives him his one lapse from blamelessness in Act 4. That is the main story.

Mr. Lewis Waller gives us Sir Robert Chiltern in a fine vein of caricature. A more delicious rendering of that distinctive denizen of stageland—the good, pure, emotional man trying to forget his one secret sin, so good that even his wife does not suspect that he falls short of perfection—it would be impossible to imagine. His emotions are terrible, he clenches his fists—one may imagine the nails dug into his palms—opens and shuts his voiceless lips, rolls his eyes, and so lives through four terrible acts of mental torment. He drives along, as he remarks, "a ship without a rudder in a night without a star." If anything, we would object that he scarcely avails himself sufficiently of the hand clasped upon the forehead—always a beautiful expression of a strong man's despair. Miss Julia Neilson makes a graceful Lady Chiltern, and keeps her emotions throughout in the key of Mr. Waller. Miss Florence West as Mrs. Cheveley is most human in the first act; thereafter she follows the imperious mandate of the playwright and becomes an impossible wicked woman in equally impossible costumes. Mr. Hawtrey as Lord Goring plays a double and a difficult part; in one aspect he is the honest, noble friend of the main plot, and in another the very delightful wooer of Miss Maud Millett's delightfully fresh Miss Mabel Chiltern. This latter episode is indeed singularly bright and innocent, and from Mr. Oscar Wilde unexpected, and the only possible objection is that it has nothing whatever to do with the development of the play.

Miss Fanny Brough as Lady Markby is delightful, her account of the older system of feminine education is an especially bright specimen of tea-table conversation. She has no business in the play except to introduce Mrs. Cheveley, yet nevertheless she could be ill spared. But why Lady Basildon, Mrs. Marchmont, the Vicomte de Nanjac, or Mr. Montfort exist as distinct super-super entities is an absolute mystery. The two ladies speak on the topic of husbands, a matter already sufficiently discussed by Lady Stutfield and Mrs. Allonby in a previous play, and having discharged with precision a few characteristic paradoxes—"the seven deadly virtues," for instance—they pass away and we see them no more. Apparently they were forgotten as the dramatist warmed to his work.

So much for the play. It is not excellent; indeed, after "Lady Windermere's Fan" and "The Woman of No Importance," it is decidedly disappointing. But worse have succeeded, and it was at least excellently received. It may be this melodramatic touch, this attempt at commonplace emotions and the falling off in epigram, may be merely a cynical or satirical concession to the public taste. Or it may be something more, an attempt to get free from the purely clever pose, that merely epigrammatic attitude, that has been vulgarized to the level of the punster. But, taking it seriously, and disregarding any possibly imaginary tendency towards a new width of treatment, the play is unquestionably very poor.

ORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Publishers' Announcements

MACMILLAN AND CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By J. R. GREEN. Illustrated Edition. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. Vol. IV., completing the illustrated edition. Super royal 8vo, 12s. net. (Vols. I., II., and III., super royal 8vo, 12s. net each.)

THE TIMES.—"The concluding volume of this admirable edition, which the loving and judicious labour of Mrs. Green has rendered the most fitting and enduring monument to her husband's memory."

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.—"Perhaps the most handsome history published. . . . Green's History is capital reading in any shape; as now presented, it will be a continual source of delight."

DAILY CHRONICLE.—"It rivals its magnificent predecessors in the beauty of its typography, and in the extraordinary care and trouble, to say nothing of expense, lavished upon it."

HARVARD COLLEGE BY AN OXONIAN. By GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL, D.C.L., Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. Crown 8vo, 9s.

LAW IN A FREE STATE. By WORDSWORTH DONISTHORPE, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "Individualism, a System of Politics." Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

THE MANLINESS OF CHRIST. By THOMAS HUGHES, Q.C., Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." New Edition. Extra Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

THE PILGRIM OF THE INFINITE. A Discourse addressed to Advanced Religious Thinkers, on Christian Lines. By WILLIAM DAVIES. Fcap 8vo. 3s. 6d.

GLASGOW HERALD.—"Contains much earnest and stimulating thought."

SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF AUBREY DE VERE. Edited, with a Preface, by GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY. Globe 8vo, 5s.

THE TIMES.—"The selection is judicious and representative, and the qualities of Mr. Aubrey De Vere's poetry are well defined in Mr. Woodberry's preface."

THE PLANET EARTH. An Astronomical Introduction to Geography. By RICHARD A. GREGORY, F.R.A.S. Globe 8vo, 2s.

REVUE SCIENTIFIQUE.—"M. Gregory est familier avec les méthodes d'enseignement simples et claires, les seules bonnes."

INDEX TO PROFESSOR MASSON'S "LIFE OF MILTON." 8vo, 16s.

MACMILLAN and CO., London.

GEORGE MEREDITH'S
NEW STORY,
"THE AMAZING MARRIAGE,"
BEGINS IN THE
JANUARY NUMBER (Now Ready) of
SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE,
Price 1s.

Titles of Chapters in this Number.
Chap. I. ENTER DAME GOSSIP AS CHORUS.
" II. MISTRESS GOSSIP TELLS OF THE ELOPEMENT OF THE COUNTESS OF CRESSETT WITH THE OLD BUCCANEER.
" III. CONTINUATION OF THE INTRODUCTORY MEANDERINGS OF DAME GOSSIP, TOGETHER WITH HER SUDDEN EXTINCTION.
" IV. MORNING, AND FAREWELL TO AN OLD HOME.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON and COMPANY, LIMITED.

RICHARD BENTLEY AND SON'S LIST.

"Who does not welcome *Temple Bar?*"—JOHN BULL.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY ISSUE
(commencing a New Volume) of
THE
TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE
may now be obtained at all Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls. It contain among other articles of interest:—LETTERS of EDWARD FITZGERALD to FANNY KEMBLE, 1871-1883—The JEW and the JEWEL—LUTTRELL, a OLD SOCIETY WIT, by Mrs. Andrew Crosse—PRIOR GILBERT'S SISTE —SOME BEAUTIES of COWPER—LETTERS from a FRENCH ATELIE —"WITH COMPLIMENTS and THANKS"—and LADY JEAN'S VAGARIES, Chaps 9-11.

"One can never help enjoying *Temple Bar.*"—GUARDIAN.

NEW WORKS.
SECOND EDITION JUST READY.
A MEMOIR OF MRS. AUGUSTUS CRAVE
Author of "Le Récit d'une Sœur." With Extracts from her Diaries a Correspondence. By MARIA CATHERINE BISHOP. In 2 vols., cro 8vo, with Portraits of Mrs. Craven, 21s.

SECOND EDITION JUST READY.
A MEMOIR OF MRS. HENRY WOOD, Author "East Lynne," &c. By CHARLES W. WOOD. In 1 vol., crown 8 with Portrait and numerous Illustrations, 6s.

NEW NOVELS.
NOW READY.
A FAMILY ARRANGEMENT. By the Auth of "Dr. Edith Romney." In 3 vols., crown 8vo.
"A powerful study of the growth of a seed of crime."—SPECTATOR.

NOW READY.
LADY JEAN'S VAGARIES. In 1 vol., Crow 8vo, 6s.

NOW READY.
CORNISH DIAMONDS. By ELIZABETH GODFRE Author of "'Twixt Wood and Sea," &c. In 2 vols., crown 8vo.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

MR. GEORGE GISSING'S NEW NOVEL,
IN THE YEAR OF JUBILEE
3 Vols. At all the Libraries.

"While some of our adventurous young men run across the Channel for th realism, and make mouths before M. Zola, and come back mincing about t Master, with the most proper French shrugs and antics, Mr. Gissing goes steadi forward with a sturdy method of his own. He is not more photographic th the author of 'La Terre'; in fact, he is very often much less so. . . . He has truer sense of variety and a fuller appreciation of humanity than his colleague Paris. And he is improving with the years, which is more to the point. H latest novel contains some of his defects and many of his better qualities impre sively emphasized."—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

LAWRENCE and BULLEN, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, Londo

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.
JANUARY.

THE QUESTION OF A SECOND CHAMBER:—
(1) A SHORT WAY WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS. By J. G. SWIFT MCNEILL, Q.C., M.P.
(2) THE HOUSE OF LORDS SINCE THE REFORM ACT. By C. B. ROYLANCE-KENT.
RUBINSTEIN. By THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS.
ALIEN IMMIGRATION. By GEOFFREY DRAGE.
COUNT MOLTKE, FIELD-MARSHAL. By SIDNEY WHITMAN.
LADY BLENNERHASSETT'S "TALLE RAND." By FREDERICK CLARKE.
MADAGASCAR. By VAZAHA.
THE COLLAPSE OF CHINA AT SEA. CAPTAIN S. EARDLEY-WILMOT, R.N.
THE CRIMEA IN 1854 AND 1894. General Sir EVELYN WOOD, G.C.B., V.C.
THE ETHICS OF SHOPPING. By LA JEUNE.
THE HEART OF LIFE. Chaps. VIII.—XI. W. H. MALLOCK.

CHAPMAN and HALL (Limited).

CLUBS FOR 1895: a List containing the Name and Addresses of 1,800 Social, Yacht, Golf, and other Clubs in Londo and the Counties of Great Britain and Ireland, in Foreign Countries, an in the British Colonies. By E. C. AUSTEN LEIGH, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. Thir Annual Edition. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 2d. NOW ON SALE

London: SPOTTISWOODE and CO., 3, New-street Square, E.C.

REVIEWS.

THE NEW IBSEN.[*]

It has certainly happened that not a few of us have been obstructed in our appreciation of Dr. Ibsen's plays by the irrelevant zeal of some of his admirers—a zeal which might, perhaps, have stood even more sturdily in our way if it had not been for the equally irrelevant zeal of his detractors. This is not to say that he has not been a great influence. Certainly he has been: his name is familiar to the many, and our melodramatists are anxious to make him concessions. But this "influence"—a doctrinal, not an artistic influence—has been on people who were presented for the first time with the idea that the sins of the fathers are visited on the children, or that wives are not always made happy by their husbands—people who, it is hardly arrogant to say, are not over-educated. This ill service done to him of hailing him as a sort of prophet has been a stumbling-block to many of us. And so has been the symbolism which is to be fairly suspected in some of his plays, for symbolism is as unfriendly to the conduct of a play as epigram is to the conduct of a novel. But neither symbolism nor propagandism is the merit of Dr. Ibsen · his merit is that he has written good plays

"Little Eyolf" is particularly interesting in this connection, because it may be said of it with certainty that it is dramatic, and with certainty that it is beautiful. The plot is so simple that we think in giving a rough outline of it for clearness' sake we need hardly do it violence. Alfred Allmers returns from a journey full of the resolve to make the life of his crippled boy child happy and noble. But his wife Rita, feeling for him a passion which he has ceased to return, is jealous both of her boy and of his half-sister Asta for taking him away from her. And then the child is lured away and drowned. Allmers turns in his sorrow to his sister, and says he will leave his wife and live with her, Asta, as in the old days. Whereon she tells him she is not his half-sister, as he had supposed, but an illegitimate child and no blood relation of his, and fears that their love will not be that of brother and sister. When Allmers and his wife both press her to stay with them she refuses, and, loving Allmers, goes away to marry a man she does not love. Finally, Allmers and his wife come together, and agree to replace their child by bettering the lot of the village children. This of course reads crudely, but we think the beauty of the idea is stronger than the crudity of the outline. It is essentially, of course, an old idea — that of the sacrifice by a woman of a mutual love for what she thinks the man's interest. And the particular modification of it here is a delusion, on the characters', not the dramatist's part, because it is early familiarity, not blood relationship, which bars the passion of brother and sister But as it is treated in "Little Eyolf" it is especially beautiful, because of the absolutely fitting presentment of the woman. In this, as in other things, Dr. Ibsen is an adept in little touches. In the same way he is careful in his descriptions to strike the right note: thus Rita, the woman of selfish passion, is "a handsome, rather tall, well-developed blonde," the other woman "slim, of middle height, with dark hair, and deep, earnest eyes." There is, however, one adverse criticism to be made of "Little Eyolf," as of other plays of Dr. Ibsen, which goes far. Much of the striking effect of originality of the play is due merely to the fact that the sequence of emotion is presented as it occurs to the analytic intelligence of the dramatist, not as it would occur—with allowance for the remoteness of the stage—in life. When Allmers and his wife discuss their feelings on the death of their child, their admissions—as the wife's that she would not die to join him, or even her husband, in heaven—are those that a few rarely self-recognizing intelligences may make to themselves in secret, not those that husband and wife—especially husband and wife estranged—would make to one another. The most dramatic piece of dialogue in the play is where they recognize that the crippling of the child was due to their negligence in a moment of passion, and this could not have been conceivably spoken in life. Now this quality of the play, while only possible to an extraordinary playwright, produces a great effect which is illegitimate. The element of symbolism in the play, which on fair consideration is only obvious in the first act, is not here a hindrance, because the action can stand as it is without it.

The translation is extremely creditable. Whatever difference of opinion there may be about the fitness of an exotic or a familiar impression in other translations, there can be no question that a play should be rendered into possible speech of the language chosen. This Mr. Archer has done: he has turned it into natural English, which is forcible and often eloquent.

---

[*] "Little Eyolf: a Play in Three Acts." By Henrik Ibsen. Translated from the Norwegian by William Archer. (London: Heinemann.)

NOVELS AND STORIES.[†]

The humour and pathos of the Scot in fiction appeal forcibly and profitably to the Scottish author. By profitably is meant, in the first place, profitably for the readers, and in the second place, also, as there is every reason to hope, for the author. Mr. Ian Maclaren is of the nature of Mr. Barrie, and more or less of Mr. Crockett. The stories, separate yet connected, which he collects under the title "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," have a great deal of merit, and are also distinctively Scotch, but whether the Scotch is good Scotch this deponent saith not. They relate the adventures that befell divers of the inhabitants of the parish of Drumtochty, which would seem to be an extensive but secluded valley on the edge of the Highlands, perhaps in Perthshire and perhaps not. The schoolmaster, the elders, the doctor, and the old lady who "tasted" the sermons are all set before us with great skill in narrative, constant pathos, and not inconsiderable humour. They are all pious and learned theologians, and have a good deal of judicious and original thoughtfulness about them. The stories are not convincing, in the sense that we cannot quite persuade ourselves, or allow Mr. Maclaren to persuade us, of the actual existence of so much sterling virtue and charity of mind and conduct as he asserts to prevail in Drumtochty; but as romance his book is extremely pretty, and very well constructed.

Good, whole-hearted, deliberate, unmixed, strenuous, and surprising adventure forms the substance of Mr. Steuart's tremendous story "In the Day of Battle." Shipwreck, murder, pirates, war, and all imaginable dangers hurtle through the three volumes in one bewildering avalanche, while coincidence stretches its long arms to the ends of the earth in unabashed nakedness. To such perils all other interests give place. The tender passion, though kept sternly in the background, is not absolutely excluded, for Angus Rae, the hero, who engaged in the hopeful and naturally successful search for an individual of happy-go-lucky character, to whose whereabouts the only clue was that he had been last heard of at Bombay, and might possibly be in Asia, extracted some bunches of white heather from recesses in his different suits of rags—or purple, according to whether or not he happened just then to be in favour with an Oriental monarch—whenever it seemed improbable that he would be suffered to live more than five minutes. The villains of the story, father and son, are little more than names, and are left safe at home in Scotland while all the excitement is going on, their place being inadequately filled by a particularly vicious and incompetent Arab, who after being killed ever so many times, is finally murdered "off," as they would say in the theatre. It is almost impossible, without reproducing the bulk of the book, to give an idea of the violence of the incidents that befell Mr. Rae, or of the sensations that he experienced. The tale substantially ends with the return home of the wanderers, who kept such a "gallop for the avenue," literally as well as metaphorically, as never was heard of before, the hero sitting at once on the box (iii., 243) and in the dickey (iii., 241), and playing on the pipes, the use of which was familiar to him, and had at least once saved his life. "'When Johnny Comes Marching Home' was now my tune, and the birds flew in terror from the rocks at the mad excitement of the strain."

Hardly—if at all—a less odd book than "In the Day of Battle" is Miss Helen Mathers' "Story of a Sin." As far as we can make it out it appears to be the story of several sins. Mr. Eyre came of a sinful race, and was the victim of a (probably diseased) heredity, which vehemently disposed him to seduce all the young women in the neighbourhood. In particular, he seduced Hester, and shortly afterwards fell quite inexpressibly in love with Madcap, who was then engaged to his friend and her cousin, Lord Lovel. Eyre's heredity enabled him to detach Madcap from Lovel and marry her, and having done so he was so jealous as to dislike and illtreat the two sons she bore him. Meanwhile, Hester had a baby, and her servant brought it to the place where Eyre lived, and it accidentally tumbled into a pond and was drowned. So the servant was condemned to death, and Eyre determined that she should be hanged. To this end he went "to the Assize Inn, where he found the judge already retired to bed, his wig suspended above him on the bedpost." But Lord Lovel came home from abroad and got the woman's sentence commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude. Then Hester came to live in the village, and to please Eyre, because he was married to Madcap, Lovel allowed everybody to think that Hester was his mistress, and that it was his child that had been found drowned. Ultimately Hester, who, to Eyre's great disgust, but without revealing his secret, had become rather friendly with Madcap, got into the house, and there ensued an absolutely undecipherable and inexplicable transaction. The upshot of it was that somebody or other cut Madcap's throat as she was sitting asleep in her chair, and she gave a loud yell, and died some hours later without having thrown any light upon the subject. So the same judge took his wig off the bedpost, and came out of the "Assize Inn" and tried Hester, and Eyre tried his hardest to get her hung, and would have done so, but her counsel devised a very subtle, ingenious theory of Eyre having done it himself through jealousy. However, the jury found Hester not guilty, and when Eyre came out of court somebody hit him on the head. Then he had the usual brain fever, and when he recovered Lovel left England for ever, writing word to Eyre that he knew the truth, and would never willingly look upon his face again. It is alleged on the last page that "those who knew Mr. Eyre well said that his story was not half done," and "waited with breathless expectancy" for more. For our own part, we are so far unlike Lord Lovel that we cannot conceive what "the truth" was. But we do not wait breathlessly for more.

"Sir Simon Vanderpetter" and "Mending his Ancestors" are two separate stories, which Mr. B. B. West, the author, describes as "moral tales." Both are meant to be humorous. Both are extremely dull. One is partly about the devil. The other concerns family portraits, more or less capable of becoming alive.

[†] "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." By Ian Maclaren. (London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1894.)

"In the Day of Battle: A Romance." By John A. Steuart, author of "Kilgroom: A Story of Ireland," &c. (London: Sampson Low and Co. 1894.)

"Story of a Sin A Novel." By Helen Mathers, author of "Cherry Ripe," &c. New Edition. (London. Jarrold and Sons. 1894.)

"Sir Simon Vanderpetter, and Mending his Ancestors. Two Reformations." By B. B. West, author of "Half-Hours with Millionaires." (London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1894.)

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. 1s. 1½d.

MUSIC-HALL NOTES.

The lower-priced variety theatres are not affected by pantomimes and popular plays and Olympia. The Canterbury, for example, which has, by the way, an exceptionally showy Christmas programme, was crammed from floor to ceiling when we looked in a night or two ago to see Mr. Paul Martinetti's new pantomime, "The Night Attack." The scene of this is laid in the Western States of America, with local colour in log-huts, miners, and settlers. The attack is by the Indians. In all there are three scenes, the chief of which are the settlement by day and by night. There are blood-curdling single combats with bowie knives, and gory skirmishes, with much firing of non-noiseless powder. Paul himself plays a grey bearded miner, whose daughter the "injuns" have determined to capture. His brother Alfred is alternately a friendly and a hostile Redskin. On the whole, the tragic character of the pantomime is in excess of the comic relief, which is unusual in the Martinetti pieces. Nevertheless, "The Night Attack" is well worth seeing, even if you have little stomach for its melodrama. Moreover, it is absolutely new, and one may be quite certain that in the hands of such a company the story will improve with the telling. No doubt the holiday audiences at the Canterbury like plenty of blood and thunder for their money; otherwise we would have ventured to protest against the noisy amount of gunpowder which is burnt.

The management of the Palace has again launched out into ballet without pretending to compare with the more ambitious shows at the Alhambra and Empire. "La Pastorale,' described as a "Watteau ballet divertissement," furnishes a very graceful and pretty spectacle of perhaps a quarter of an hour's duration. There are pretty dresses and scenery, and a well-filled stage. The occasion is harvest home, which is interrupted by a storm. Mdlle. Palladino is the prima ballerina, and does her dances in what is known as the grand manner of the true Italian ballet. There is no need, nowadays, to criticise the execution of so renowned a dancer; we can merely congratulate ourselves that though we have missed her for some time from our English stage, she still seems as perfect as ever in her technique.

Another new number this week at the Palace is that of Willie and Charlie Maningo These are a pair of quite small boys, who go through some difficult acrobatic and balancing feats with extraordinary precision. The muscular development of the sturdier of the pair is really refreshing. He looks a perfect specimen of a pocket athlete. Their turn is throughout pleasing, and they attempt nothing which they cannot do with perfect precision.

As was also the case last year, there are some excellent music-hall turns to be seen at Olympia. As a side-show there is a sword-dance performance, executed by Arabs, such as we never remember to have seen at the London halls. Yet it is marvellously effective, and even sensational, and would be seen to far greater advantage on a well-lit stage than it is at present at "The Orient." The play of the sword and buckler is extraordinarily rapid, and cannot fail to be extremely fascinating to all lovers of fence. There is another large troupe of Arabs in the great stage spectacle. These acrobats, besides their customary pyramids and sensational somersaults, play with ladders somewhat after the manner of the Fredericks troupe, recently at the Palace. But as the Arab company numbers some thirty members, they are able to produce effects which are simply amazing in their complexity. Among them we fancy we recognise the smart tumblers who were till recently engaged at the Palace Theatre.

Yorkshire Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, and other small breeds should have SPRATT'S PATENT PET DOG CAKES (which your tradesman will supply you with) as the staple diet. Do not give tit-bits or dainties merely because your dog, like a spoilt child, craves for them.—SPRATT'S PATENT, Limited, London. Sold by all Corn Dealers, Grocers, &c., and Stores.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

Christina Rossetti was so certainly a poet that she has left nothing of doubtful quality. It is true that in much of her slighter poems the fine quality is thin, but the work in which she achieved her masterpieces is not different in kind from these: it is only fuller and more profound. Her greatest thing is a great poem, her least thing a very little one. But nothing is common or mean. You do not call the thinnest-beaten gold a cheap thing. What Christina Rossetti was when she did not scatter, but gathered up—and whether she scattered or gathered she handled true gold—is to be seen in "The Convent Threshold," "The Three Enemies," "Advent," "Up-hill," and "Amor Mundi." There are others, indeed many others, but these are the chief.

The first of these is the most impassioned thing she has written; it seems to the reader as though the lines were shaken by the force of a feeling that never breaks into the relief of violence. The penitent who sends back to her lover from her convent threshold this call to leave the easy way and to seek the narrow, says of her own sharpest conflict—

My words were slow, my tears were few.

Such are her own in this poem of suffering. It is not to be suggested that there is always a moment of weakness in violent poetry; nevertheless violence is always an outbreak, it is always, as has just been said, a relief and a loss. And no relief or loss assuages the passion of "The Convent Threshold." The speaker looks up, above her bitter life. She sees the saints:—

They bore the cross, they drained the cup,
They, the off-scouring of the world:
The heaven of starry heavens unfurled,
The sun before their face is dim.

Surely these are sublime lines, and none but great poets have written sublime lines.

To her ardour, her tenderness, her fancy, justice has been done in many places since her death, but not much has been said about her art—her art which she often wore so lightly. Yet there would be much to say of her versification; it influenced greatly her younger contemporaries. And no real reader of poetry can think of a poet's versification as a thing apart, or as anything but that poet's very muse. It is, therefore not a matter too technical to write about here. We have not found it easy to make sure of what, perhaps, are Christina Rossetti's most characteristic metrical effects. This sounds like a harsh criticism, but it is not so. No poet writing the freer metres can avoid occasional metrical ambiguity in English. Quantity is almost entirely disregarded by this writer, and much studied by that; one keeps something like musical time, and never cuts a bar short, another does but count his numbers and place his accents; and, moreover, there are poets who write now in this manner, now in that. Many metres that are not as definite as, for instance, the heroic line must therefore be ambiguous. They can be read in two ways—either trippingly, as common syllables would be spoken, or else with veritable musical rests within the line. It makes all the difference which of the two readings you take:—

Is she fair as now she lies?
Once she was fair.

Here there is, obviously, a quaver rest at the end of the first line; but, in order to keep the trochaic movement, there should be a quaver rest also after *once*, or—which has the same effect of time—that long syllable should be so pronounced as to give it a double value. And, so read, the line has three beats. But the reader is just as like to change the movement and to read it with but two beats, making the line begin with a dactyl. Or, again, with three beats trochaically, with a strong accent on *was*, and a quaver rest after it. Miss Christina Rossetti's verse is fuller of these ambiguities than any other. If it is a fault not to make the matter secure by the analogies of other verses in the same poem, she is full of that fault. Take the ending of that very same stanza. It is neither tripping nor trochaic, but in an altogether unexpected iambic movement.

And how should this charming couplet be read?

Her bed was never soft to her
Though tossed of down.

In spite of the fact that the first line is iambic, it is most musical to read *though tossed* as a spondee, with an accent on both words, giving *though* both accent and quantity. But this second line can also be read as an iambic line, continuing the first line—that is, suppressing the quaver rest after *her* and mentally doubling the final rest, so as to fill the measure.

Of all contemporary poets, Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson seems to be fondest of lengthened syllables or mid-line rests. And one poem of Mr. Francis Thompson's is written throughout in this strong, balanced, and weighty rhythm used by him with great mastery. For example:—

Whereso your angel is
My angel goeth.

How much of march, of elasticity, and of dignity would this "Carrier-Song" of his lose if the reader were to take it in dactyls! It would have the weak movement of tripping and rolling, as it were by mere force of gravitation, instead of the living and controlled action of forward feet or lifting wings. But Mr. Thompson's verse in this piece would certainly not be ambiguous to any reader of average knowledge; no such reader would commit the error of taking it in dactyls. It is therefore possible, in spite of the too great liberty of English habit (which allows many syllables to be long or short, accented or unaccented, at the writer's pleasure), to make the time and form of the verses apparent. When it is so frequently unapparent as it is with Miss Rossetti, it is impossible not to say that she had too little theory.

But she wrote much that was according to the usual order, with no variation upon the ordinary rule—iambic verse, whether long or short, that depends for its variety upon the places of accents and the fulness or fewness of consonants, and has nothing whatever to do with any measured pauses except at the ends of lines. And this she wrote with a success and beauty that rose with her mood and her meaning. When she was somewhat lax in hold, so was her verse. The octosyllabics of her great poem quoted at the beginning of this column, are of extraordinary vitality. They are free, but not with the freedom of her verse in quantity. They prove indeed, once more, that it is not the greatest poems that are to be read in time, as it were, to the rocking of a cradle, or the tramp of an army, or the striking of a flail. Both ways are right, but they are right for very different poems.

The exquisiteness with which Miss Rossetti chose the beautiful word is proved by her little quatrain, which has perhaps been long forgotten, written to teach a child how to know the waxing from the waning moon:—

O lady moon, your horns point to the east.
Shine, be increased!
O lady moon, your horns point to the west.
Wane, be at rest!

She lived sequestered, by her own solemn choice, serving her mother, "whose service," as she said, "was her chief dignity," and her aunt, until the death of both; and shunning the world that would have praised her. She refused to be tempted out of that solitude, so full for her of spirituality; nevertheless, she did not deny herself to those who sought her. She was simply and frankly kind, rather talkative than silent, so as to make her visitor happier. In the most beautiful of her portraits there is too much of the habit of the hand that drew it—her brother's—too much of the curled lips and the long chin for a real likeness. One of her photographs shows her to have had more than a little likeness to himself, as had her art to his. And a look of her face is in the head of Christ in the "Light of the World." It was in her that Mr. Holman Hunt found something that he wanted.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the latest news, sent to any address within the United Kingdom, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE per week, or ONE SHILLING per week to any address on the Continent.

The PALL MALL BUDGET will be forwarded each week to any address within the United Kingdom, at the rate of SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY, or to any address abroad at the rate of EIGHTPENCE.

The PALL MALL MAGAZINE will be forwarded each month, immediately on publication to any address at home or abroad at the rate of ONE SHILLING and SIXPENCE.

PUBLISHING OFFICES: 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

CITY NOTES.

MAXIM-NORDENFELT AND HOTCHKISS.

In his attempts to draw attention to the low price of Maxim-Nordenfelt debentures with a view to its being raised, a large debenture holder incidentally compared them with Hotchkiss debentures, the two companies carrying on a business of the same class, and the Hotchkiss debentures standing so much higher. The debentures of the two companies having thus been mentioned together, a member of the Stock Exchange writes "I think it is only fair to your readers that the actual position of these securities should be stated, so that they can form their own ideas as to the comparative values. The following figures are official :—

	Maxim-Nordenfelt.	Hotchkiss.
Original amount of debentures	£400,000	£300,000
Present amount	£400,000	£153,400
Annual interest, 5 per cent............	£20,000	£7,670
Sinking fund	None.	£7,500 (accumulative).
Profits of company, 1893	None.	£35,964 12*s.* 4*d.*
Loss, 1893	£13,491 6*s.* 2*d.*	—
Price of debentures	£80	102½ x.

The present debentures of the Hotchkiss Company are all redeemable at 10 per cent. premium by the year 1901; but the company is now carrying through an arrangement whereby the date of redemption will be extended to 1910, each bondholder receiving his 10 per cent. premium in cash next month; redemption in future to be by purchase in the market or drawings at par. This arrangement has been accepted by the bondholders almost unanimously."

SHIPPING IN 1894.

A comparison of the past twelve months' business in connection with shipping shows a great resemblance to the preceding year, with the exception that the year just closed finds a much smaller amount of tonnage laid up idle than at the same time in 1893 and the preceding year. The annual review of Mr. John White shows how the year commenced with a decidedly buoyant feeling among shipowners, and although freights were extremely moderate in all directions, they were better than the average of the two previous years, and induced the opinion that the improvement had set in which was to be expected after the long depression business had passed through since 1890. Unfortunately the result of the year's trading has not justified the opinion formed. Government orders for additions to our navy, following large contracts for merchant ships that had been given out a short time previously, caused an advance at the beginning of the year in the price of material, and induced many owners, anticipating further advances, to give out large contracts in January and February for new cargo steamers, which the subsequent course of the freight market has shown would have been better withheld. Shipbuilders have consequently been fairly well employed throughout the year, but many would have had many vacant berths some time since had not the moulders' and patternmakers' strikes, which each lasted over six months, delayed the production of engines for many vessels. Material for shipbuilding has been at the lowest price ever known—a characteristic which is presented in so many other departments. Foreign shipbuilders have increased their production by about 25 per cent. over that of the previous year, equal to about one-fifth of the output of the builders in the United Kingdom. These foreign-built ships do not increase the tonnage on the British register, but of course involve more competition in trading with our ships. Mr. White concludes his review by saying that although the past year has not been a good one for shipping, there have been worse, and with restriction in building to legitimate requirements of trade, there is every prospect that this will be much better.

NEW ISSUES.

The Machinery Trust (Limited) offers an issue of £50,000 First Mortgage Five per Cent. Debentures for the purpose of extension of business. The debentures are secured by trust deed on uncalled capital amounting to £65,158, and as a floating charge on the other property of the Trust. The Trust has, the prospectus states, an annual income from rentals of machines alone amounting at present to £8,800, and this sum is constantly augmenting. The debentures are repayable in 1901 at par, or earlier on the directors giving three months' notice.

With a capital of £30,000 in £10 shares the Empire, Liverpool, is formed to acquire the Alexandra Theatre and Opera House on lease, for the purpose of conducting it as a theatre of varieties. The present issue is 2,500 shares, and the price has been fixed by the vendor at the sum of £45,000, the whole of which, should the directors desire it, will be left on mortgage at 4¼ per cent.

The Electrophone (Limited) has been formed with a capital of £20,000 in £5 shares, to work the instrument, which "conveys sound, vocal and instrumental, to the human ear over wires, with the same clearness as though the listener were within a few yards of the source of hearing." The present issue is of 2,450 shares. The purchase price of the business for the whole of the United Kingdom is fixed by the vendors at £15,000, payable as to £7,750 in shares, as to £2,250 in cash, and the balance in cash or shares at the option of the directors. The prospectus estimates a profit of 25 per cent.

SOME ITEMS.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has risen three points, to 261 p.c

Mr. E. Stuart Fergusson has been appointed managing director of the Almeria Iron Ore Company (Limited).

The list of application for shares in the White Feather United Gold Mines (Limited) closes to-day for town and to-morrow for the country.

The second annual report of the Cairn Line of Steamships (Limited) shows that the net profit for the year ending September 30 amounted to £6,816, out of which a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared leaving £4,267 to be applied to the redemption of debentures.

It is said that the Government of British Guiana purposes holding an exhibition of the colony's gold in London shortly. It is claimed for the gold industry of British Guiana that the ore is rich, that water and timber abound, that freight is very low, and that the Government returns show a growth in the export of gold from 250 ounces in 1884 to £2,282,045 now.

With the New Year the well-known touring firm of Henry Gaze and Sons starts as a limited company. The firm was established originally in Southampton by the late Mr. Henry Gaze, and transferred to London twenty-two years ago. The company has been formed privately, the present partners retaining the whole of the ordinary and a considerable portion of the preference capital.

Three directors of the Alcoy and Gandia Railway and Harbour Company consider that the time has now arrived for a reorganization of the company, and have drawn up a scheme for consideration at the meeting of first mortgage debenture holders called for Monday by the receiver. They give particulars of their scheme, which they say has the support of several of the largest debenture holders.

No business will be transacted in the London auction marts for real estate to-morrow, and the same remark practically holds good for the provinces. The New Year opened well at Tokenhouse-yard yesterday. Only reversions and policies of assurance were submitted. There was a very fair attendance, and competition was brisk, the result being that the seven lots offered changed hands for £7,740. Altogether, an auspicious beginning. Messrs. Walton and Lee have sold Lady Delamere's house, in Carlton House-terrace, to Mr. Edwin Lawrence, at a price approaching £20,000.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—Canadian Pacific, 32,000 dols. *decrease*; Milwaukee, 182,600 dols. *decrease*; Direct Spanish Telegraph, £224 *decrease*.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

	Present.	Last Year.
Assets Realisation	3 per cent. (6 p.c. for year).	2 per cent. (7 p. c. for year)
Bank of Bengal...	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Bank of Bombay	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Cairn Line of Steamships	6 per cent. for year.	—
City Bank	8 per cent. per annum.	10 per cent. per annum.
Johannesburg Estate	2½ per cent. for half-year.	Same.
London and South Western Bank	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
London Joint Stock Bank	9 per cent. per annum.	10 per cent. per annum.
London Trading Bank	5 per cent. per annum.	Same.
New Westminster Brewery	12 per cent. per annum.	Same.
North and South Wales Bank	15 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Union Discount of London	9 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Waterlow Brothers and Layton.....	4 per cent for year.	7½ per cent. for year.
Boston (Lincs.) Steam Trawling	2 per cent. for year.	5 per cent. for year.
Brit. Columbia Corporation	3 p. c. (6 p. c. for year)	Same.
London and Westminster Bank......	9 per cent. per annum.	12 per cent. per annum.
London Law and Trade Protection	20 per cent. per annum.	—
National Discount	11 per cent. per annum.	12 per cent. per annum.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Irish Civil Ser. Perm. Bdg. Dublin, 2	Consols, India Stocks, &c., dividends £5,035,500
Van Ryn Gold (ex. gen)... —	Bombay Baroda Railway, &c., dividend £44,000

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Twelve o'clock.

GREAT EASTERNS STILL DROOPING.—AMERICANS STEADIER.—MINES WEAK.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money has been very abundant in the market to-day, while little demand has been experienced, and bankers find great difficulty in getting an outlet for their free balances, even at ¼ per cent. for short periods. Discount rates are easy at previous quotations. To-morrow the Government dividends, amounting to over five millions, are due for distribution.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 2 per cent. :—

Loans.	Deposits	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day... ¼ ½	Banks...... ½	Fine Bills ⅝	9/16 ⅝	11/16 ¾	1
7 Day ½	Dsct Hses ½	Trade Bills 1¼	1¼	1½	1¼

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Ticket Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Consols Pay Day.*
Monday, Jan. 14	Tuesday, Jan. 15.	Wednesday, Jan. 16.	Friday, Feb. 1.

The Stock Exchange has been moderately busy to-day, attention being chiefly directed to investment securities and mines, but the other departments show no improvement. Consols are steady at yesterday's high level, and the new Two-and-a-Halfs are a fraction up. Colonial loans have also been receiving some support. Home Railways are generally steady, and South Eastern Ordinary have advanced another point, but Great Easterns are again lower on dividend forecasts, and Great Westerns have slipped back a little. In the Foreign Department Argentines and Brazilians are weak. Internationals are either unchanged or slightly lower, Bulgarians being most affected on the unsettled political situation. American railroads are steadier, Milwaukees and Louisvilles showing most strength. Illinois have crept up a fraction, but Canadian Pacifics are down a little further. Mining shares have been active, but realizations are still proceeding, and movements are irregular. Mozambiques, Zambesias, Oceana Development, and Geldenhuis are prominently weak, while Diamonds show considerable strength. Bell's Asbestos has relapsed ¼.

Yield p.c.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
£ s.	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
2 9	C'nsols (2¾) Mny		103⅞	4
2 9	Do. Account......		103 1/16	4 1/16
2 9	New 2½ per Cents.	+¼	102¼	¾
2 10	Local Loans Stock	+¼	108¼	¾
2 18	India 3½ per Cents	−⅛	112½	13
2 18	Do. 3 per Cents...	+1/16	103⅞	4
3 10	Do. 3½ per Cnt. Rs.		55⅜	⅝
2 17	Bank of E'gland St.		329	31
2 13	Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c.	+½	109½	10½
2 11	Do. 2½ p.c.	+½	99	100
2 17	Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c.		118	20
2 17	Liverpool 3½ p. c.	+½	125	6
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.			
3 5	Can'da 3½ p.c. Reg		106	7
3 2	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.		99	100
3 3	Cape 3½ p.c. C. In.		110	11
3 6	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		106	7
3 12	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		108	9
3 9	Do. 3½ 1924 ...		100	1
3 13	N'w Zlnd 4 p.c. Cns.		105½	6½
3 13	Q'nsl'nd 3½ p.c. In		96½	7½
3 14	S. Astln. 4 p.c. R'g.		106	7
3 9	Do. 3½ p.c. In		100	1
3 16	Victoria 4 p.c. 1885		101	2
3 14	Do. 3½ p.c.......		94½	5½
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
3 10	Brighton Ord......		170	2
3 14	Do. A......	+¼	158½	¾
3 10	Caledonian		125½	6½
3 7	Do. Defer		40⅛	⅜
nil.	Chatham Ord......		17⅛	⅜
3 2	Do. Pref.......		117¼	¾
...	Do. 2nd Pref.		56	7
1 9	Great Eastern ...	−¼	76⅛	⅜
...	Gt. Nth. Ord. Pref.		114½	15½
...	Do. Ord. Def.		52	3
...	Do. A..........		52½	3½
3 1	Great Western ...	−¼	165	½
nil.	Hull & Barnsley	−¼	32¼	¾
2 17	Lanc. and York...		114	15
2 17	Met Consolidated		95¼	¾
nil.	Met. District		30½	1
2 10	Midland	+¼	153¼	¾
3 17	North Brit. Pref.	+⅛	76½	¾
1 15	Do. Def	−⅛	38⅜	⅝
3 14	North Eastern ...		165¼	½
3 11	North Stafford ...		127	9
3 3	North Western...	+¼	177	½
...	Sheffield		59	61
nil.	Do. A		29⅝	⅞
2 19	South Eastern ...	+1	133	5
1 16	Do. Deferred...		90⅛	⅜
3 3	South Western...		195	7
2 18	Do. Deferred ...		69	70
	FOREIGN STOCKS.			
6 1	Argntin. 5 p.c. 1886		66	½
7 3	Do. 6 p.c. Fundig	−¼	70	½
...	Do. Cedulas A		29	30
...	Do. „ B		25	½
5 16	Brazilian 4½ 1888		78	9
5 6	Do. 1889	−¼	75	½
6 7	Do. W. of Minas	−½	79¼	¾
...	B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883		26	7
...	Do. Cedulas I...	−¼	6½	7
...	Do. „ P...	−⅛	5½	¾
6 15	Do. Waterw'rks	−¼	57¼	¾
6 1	Bulgarian	−½	99½	100½
4 16	Chilian 1886		95	6
nil.	Colombian		16	17
11 1	Costa Rica A......		38	9
11 1	Do. B......		28	30
...	Ecuador, New ...		24	6
4 18	Egypt State Dom.		104	5
3 18	Do. Unified ...		102⅛	⅜
3 14	Do. New Daira		102	3
3 10	Do. New 3½ p.c.		100¼	¾
2 19	French 3 p.c. R'nts		100½	1½
2 16	Do. 3½ p.c. R'nts		106½	7½
...	Greek 5 p.c. 1881...		29	30
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884...		28½	9½
...	Do. 4 p.c. Mon...		30½	1½
...	Do 4 p.c. Rts 1889		24½	5½
...	Guatemala 4 p.c....		26	8
nil.	Honduras		5¼	¾
4 0	Hung. Gold R'nt's		99½	100
5 8	Italian Fives	−⅛	84⅛	⅜
8 9	Mexican 6 p.c. 1888		70¼	¾
nil.	Peruv. Cor		2¼	3
...	Do. Preference		8¾	9¼
14 0	Do. Debentures		42½	3
3 17	P'rt'guese Threes		25⅛	⅜
3 18	Russian 4 p.c. 1889		102	½
5 12	Spanish 4 p.c.	−1/16	72¼	⅜
4 10	Transvaal 5 p.c....		108	9
1 10	Turkish Conv. A.		65	6
2 5	Do. B..............	−¼	43¼	¾
3 10	Do. C..............	−1/16	23⅛	⅜
3 18	Do. D..............		23¼	⅝
3 19	Do. Defence '91		102½	3
7 5	Urugy. Cn. 3½ p.c.		50⅛	⅝
7 6	Venezuela		43	4
	COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
1 10	B Ayres & Rosario		65	7
4 15	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		105	7
2 6	Argentine Centl.		66½	7½
...	Do. N.E. Deb...		18	20
...	Do. East		32	40
8 7	Canadian Pacific.	−⅜	58½	¾
nil.	Grand Trnk. Ord.		5½	⅝
nil.	Do. 1st Pref....		36¼	¾
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref....		24	½
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref...		13¼	½
3 9	Do. Guarantd.		46	½
nil.	Mexican Ord		14¼	¾
1 16	Do. 1st Pref...		57½	8½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref...		28	30
7 0	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.	+¾	56	½
...	Mex. Nat. A.		23½	4½
11 10	Nitrate Railways		17½	¾

Yield p.c.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
£ s.	AMERICAN RAILROADS.			
	Shares.			
...	Atchison Shares.		4⅝	⅞
...	Cent. Pacific Sh..		14⅛	⅜
6 15	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+⅝	56⅞	7⅛
nil.	Dnvr. & R. Grand		10⅞	11⅛
...	Do. Pref.	−½	34	½
nil.	Erie	+⅛	10	¼
...	Do. Pref.		21	2
5 10	Illinois Shares ...	+¼	82	3
4 8	Lake Shore.........		136½	7½
...	Louis and Nash..	+¼	54⅜	⅝
...	Miss. K. & Texas		13½	¾
5 0	N. Y. Central Sh.		100½	1½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario......	+⅛	15⅜	⅝
...	Norfolk W. Pref.		13¼	¾
...	North Pacific Pt..	−⅛	17	½
4 16	Pennsylvania Sh.	+⅛	52	½
nil.	Phil. & Read Sh.	+⅛	6¼	¾
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.		11¼	½
nil.	Wabash Pref......	+¼	14	½
	Bonds.			
...	Atchison A	−¼	17	18
3 16	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold		104	6
4 12	Louisville 5 p.c. G.		107	9
4 18	Mis. K. & Tex. 4 G.		82	4
3 7	N.Y. Cent. 4 p.c. G.		106	8
4 12	N.Y. Erie, 1 C. 1920		135	40
...	Do. 2nd Mort....		64½	5½
...	N.Y., P., & O. 1st M	−⅛	13½	14
3 9	Penns. 4½ Gold...		114	17
...	Phil & Read 1st In.		22	3
nil.	Wabash 6 p.c. Deb.	+⅛	21¼	¾
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.			
6 13	Anglo-American.	+½	38	40
5 15	Brazil Submarine		10¼	¾
4 14	Direct U States..		8¼	¾
3 15	Eastern		16	¼
4 8	Eastern Extensn.		16⅛	⅜
4 18	National Telephn	−1/16	5⅛	⅜
5 13	Tel. Constrn.......		41	3
	MINING AND LAND.			
19 0	Aladdin Gold......	−1/16	1	⅛
...	Bechuanaland ...		27/0	28/0
...	Beira Railway ...	−0/3	6/3	6/6
20 0	Broken Hill Prop.		1¼	½
...	Burma Ruby		7/0	7/6
8 7	Cape Copper		1½	⅝
...	Champ D'Or		4¼	½
...	Champion Reef...		3⅞	4⅛
...	Char. S. Africa...	−0/6	45/6	46/0
3 4	City & Suburban.		17⅛	⅜
4 10	Cons. G.F.S. Afca	−⅛	3 15/16	4 1/16
...	Crœsus, New ...		2⅛	⅜
5 7	Crown Reef		9⅞	10⅛
6 18	De Beers...........	+¼	19⅛	½
9 8	Durban Rood'p'rt		7	¼
...	East Rand	+1/6	51/0	52/0
28 0	Elkhorn		11/0	12/0
19 5	Exploring Co. ...	−1/16	6	¼
5 14	Geldenhuis.........	−⅛	5⅞	6⅛
...	Glencairn		3½	¾
5 15	Griqul'd W. Diam.		7	¼
8 10	Jagersfontein......	+⅛	17⅜	⅝
16 5	Jubilee		8½	¾
8 4	Jumper's Gold ...		5⅞	6⅛
5 12	Langlaagte		4	¼
6 3	Mason and Barry		1½	¾
...	May Consolid New		2¼	½
...	Meyer & Charlton		6¾	7
...	Montana		12/6	13/6
...	Mozambique	−2/0	23/0	4/0
12 13	Mysore Gold		2½	¾
8 0	Nundydroog		1⅞	2
...	Oceana Land		2⅜	⅝
17 8	Ooregum Gold ...		3	⅛
...	Primrose, New...	−1/16	5 15/16	6 1/16
3 15	Rio Tinto		14⅜	⅝
...	Robinson...........		7⅛	⅜
3 0	Simmer and Jack		13¼	½
5 14	S. A. Exploration		10⅛	¼
7 10	Sheba	−0/9	27/6	28/6
5 5	Tharsis...............		4½	¾
...	Transvaal Develp		20/6	21/6
...	Wemmer		6¾	7
...	Wentworth Pr....	+0/3	15/6	16/0
...	Do. Ord..	+0/3	6/3	6/9
...	West Aust. Explor		1⅝	¾
...	W. Aust. Goldfield	−1/16	3 3/16	5/16
...	W. Aust. Concesn.		1⅜	⅝
...	Willoughby Dev.		2⅜	½
...	Zambesia Explor.	−¼	3	¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 8	Aerated Bread ...		5⅞	6⅛
1 11	Allsopps		130	½
4 7	Do. Pref.		138½	9
...	Barker (John & Co)		1⅝	⅞
5 0	Bell's Asbestos...	−¼	7⅞	8⅛
5 5	Bryant and May		15	½
3 13	Coats Ord.		23¾	4
3 14	Do. Pref.		16⅝	
nil.	Eastman's Ord ...		3¼	½
12 10	Empire (15/- pd.)		3⅛	⅜
12 4	Do. (10/- pd.)		2⅛	⅜
...	Evans (D.H. & Co)		1⅜	⅝
6 3	Gordon Hotels ...		16½	17
4 4	Guinness & Co...		363	73
nil.	Ham'nd's Meat ...		1¾	2
...	Harrod's Stores		3½	¾
3 11	Hudson's Bay ...		12¾	13¼
10 10	Pears.................		4½	5
5 4	P. & O. Steam D.		185	90
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		2⅜	⅝
...	Rail. Invest. Def.		17½	18½
...	St. Louis Brew...		2½	¾
7 10	Salt Union Sh'res		3¾	4
nil.	San Donato.........		2¼	¾
14 8	San Jorge		5⅝	⅞
14 6	San Pablo		3⅛	⅜
6 0	S. Afric. Gld. Trst.		3⅞	4⅛
5 5	Spratt's Patent...		9¾	10¼
3 5	Suez Canal.........		121	½
...	Trustees Exctors		0	3

In the following table are given the latest official prices and the return to the investor, of some of the less active securities not included in our general statement above. The list it will be seen, is composed chiefly of steady-going, prior charge issues, better known to investors than speculators.

Yield		Price.	Yield		Price.	Yield		Price.
£ s.	*Govt., Corpn., &c.*		£ s.	*Indian Railways.*		£ s.	*Waterworks.*	
2 17	Egyptn. Gtd.......	106	3 9	Bengal Nag Gtd.	119½	3 9	Chelsea Wtrwks.	239½
2 19	Leeds 4 p.c.	120½	3 15	Bom. Bar. 5 Gtd.	204	3 8	East London Wat	234½
2 19	Manchester 4 p.c.	136	3 9	Gt. Ind. Pen. 5 Gtd	170½	3 10	Lambeth Water	269½
3 8	Ceylon 4 p.c. Ins.	119	3 4	Madras 5 p.c. Gtd.	156½	3 4	New River New	387½
	Home Rails.			*Banks.*		3 10	Sth & Vxhll Watr	169½
2 17	Caledon. 4 Deb.	143	4 10	Bk. of Australasia	56	3 12	W. Middlesex Wt	277½
2 19	Do. 4 Pref.	138	5 5	Bk. of N.S. Wales	34		*Insurance.*	
2 17	Gt. Eastn. 4 Deb.	143	5 3	City Bank	18½	4 0	Alliance Assur...	10¼
2 16	Gt. North. 3 Deb.	112	4 16	Lloyds...............	25	2 14	N. British & Merc	39
2 18	Do. 4 p.c. Per. Pr.	141	4 10	London & County	91½	3 18	Norwich Un. Fire	102
2 18	Gt. Wstn. Guar. 5	177	4 1	London & Westr.	52	3 19	Sun Fire...........	9½
2 17	Lan. & Yk. 4 Deb.	144	4 10	London Joint Stk	32½			
2 18	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	141	4 6	National Prov....	43		*Miscellaneous.*	
2 15	Lnd. & N. W. 3 Db.	114	4 14	Union of London	31½	3 18	Allsopp 4½ Debs.	119
2 17	Do. 4 Cons. Pref.	143	4 19	Union Bk. of Aus.	34½	3 10	Bass 4½ Deb. ...	128
2 15	Ldn & S.W. 3 Db.	112				3 17	E. & W. Ind Dk Db	107
2 18	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	141		*Gas & Elec. Light*		5 14	Fn. & Cl. Inv. Df.	93½
2 17	Ldn. Brtn. 4½ Db.	160	4 13	Commercl, Cons.	274½	3 5	Guinness 5 Deb..	127
3 0	Ldn Cht 4½ Pr Db.	151	4 15	Gas Light Coke A	254½	3 4	L. St. K Dk 4 pc Db	123
2 15	Midland 3 Deb...	112	5 6	Impl. Contl. Gas	229½	5 5	London Gen. Om..	158½
2 18	Do. 4 Perp. Pref.	142	2 10	Met. Electric......	10	3 9	London Rd. Car	6½
2 17	N. Eastern 4 Deb.	144	4 12	S. Metropol A ...	339½	4 0	Mn. Shp Can. 4 Db	100
2 17	Do. 4 Pref.	141	4 4	Do. B ...	289	7 15	N. Metro. Trams	10½

COMPANY LAW REFORM.

A PRECEDENT IN THE BILL OF 1888.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It may now, I suppose, be considered as certain that a Company Law Reform Bill will be submitted to Parliament by the Government early in the approaching session. The first thing to be hoped of such a measure is that amendment will not be mixed up with consolidation of the law, but that the precedents of Lunacy Law Reform and Prevention of Cruelty to Children legislation will be followed by the introduction of an amending bill first, and a consolidating bill, repealing and re-enacting it, afterwards. It is of the greatest importance to Parliament and the country that the old and the new should be kept distinct, and that the criticism, which will be very much wanted, of the proposed amendments should not be wasted on merely formal re-enactments. Many measures of the first importance have been wrecked by this mixing up of new with old. It is to be hoped, too, that the amending bill will be prefaced by an explanatory memorandum, pointing out the reasons for, and the character of the proposed amendments. This plan was pursued with most successful results in the case of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act of 1889, which was repealed and re-enacted by the Lunacy Act of 1890 before the day fixed for its coming into operation.

But what are the amendments to be? There has been no lack of suggestions in your columns of every kind, and the experienced persons who compose the Board of Trade Committee will no doubt originate some notions of their own. But it seems material at the present juncture to direct pointed attention to a certain Companies Acts Consolidation and Amendment Bill which was submitted to the House of Commons in the spring of 1888 by Mr. Maclean, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Sir A. Rollit (member of the existing Board of Trade Committee), Mr. Mowbray and Mr. Lees, in 258 clauses and 3 schedules.

The main amendments proposed by this bill were these :—

Prospectus.—It was proposed that every prospectus should contain, among other things, the material particulars of every contract made before issue by or on behalf of the company; a copy of the memorandum of association, with the names of the signatories and the number of shares agreed to be taken by each of them; and "a statement of the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who have contracted for or become entitled to receive any commission, brokerage, or agency charges in reference to or contingent on the formation of the company, and the amount thereof"—and a statement of the proportion (not being less than one-half) of the capital received as a minimum to be subscribed: any prospectus not containing the required particulars to be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters. This is a material and sagacious expansion of that vague and unsatisfactory section of the Act of 1867 which has given rise—not without reason—to the celebrated, but legally invalid, waiver clauses, which the financial world has so long innocently swallowed. The expansion proposed is by no means perfect, but forms an admirable basis for a much-needed alteration of the law.

Publication to Shareholders of each other's names.—It was proposed that within seven days after allotment, the company should cause to be printed and sent to every allottee a list of the names and addresses of all the allottees. This was a capital notion. No information is more useful to a shareholder than the names and addresses of those in the same boat with him. The amendment, however, should not, as proposed by the bill, extend to debenture holders.

Transfers to Men of Straw.—It was proposed that transfers of shares should not be valid if there was any trust in favour of the transferor—this merely expresses the existing law—or if the transaction was not a bonâ fide transfer. This latter provision is a little vague, but I suppose it is intended to invalidate those transfers of shares to men of straw, made merely for the purpose of evading liability to unpaid calls, which have been so unhappily upheld by our courts, but have been expressly invalidated in the South-west of England by the Stannaries Act of 1869. Surely it would be better to incorporate bodily the 35th section of that Act and to enact in so many words that a transfer made to get rid of the further liability of a shareholder for a nominal consideration or to a person without means or in the domestic service of the transferor is to be deemed fraudulent and need not be recognized.

Reserve Funds.—Under the present system the amount only of the reserve fund is stated in balance-sheets, and it is frequently re-invested in the company's business. The bill appears to have required the various modes of actual investment to be stated, so that the shareholders might know whether and how much of it was re-invested in their business.

Such was the bill of 1888, and it appears to have been a sensible and good one. In one point, however, it was defective. It contained no provision invalidating the waiver clause. It is to be hoped that the new bill will boldly deal with this crucial point, and, while narrowing down to reasonable proportions the present absurdly sweeping requirements of the law which compels the disclosure of *any* agreement, will prevent companies from "contracting out" of its new provisions. As this will bring into public notice the fact that the waiver clause is not legally worth the paper that it is printed on, it may perhaps be desirable to retrospectively validate the waiver clauses of the past; but this is a point of the very greatest difficulty.—Yours obediently,

J. M. LELY.

3, *Paper Buildings, Temple, Jan.* 3.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As you have invited suggestions on the subject of the amendment of the Companies Acts, with the view of checking the present abuse of the privilege of limited liability, and its resulting ruinous loss to small investors, as evidenced in that painful article which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 21st of December, 1893, under the heading of "The Trust Ruin," I shall feel obliged if you will afford me the opportunity of stating that in my judgment one of the most important points for consideration is that relating to the audit of the annual accounts, and the unsatisfactory character of many auditors' certificates. I think the position of the auditor of a limited liability company in future should be one of greater importance and independence, greater personal responsibility, and entitling to more liberal remuneration; and as one result of the inquiry now being carried out by the Board of Trade Committee, I hope to see the operation of the clauses relating to audit contained in the first schedule of the Companies Act, 1862 (Table A), extended so as to apply to, and made compulsory on, every company registered under the Companies Acts.

Unless an auditor is able on signing a balance-sheet to place above his signature the following words contained in Clause 94 of Table A:—"In my opinion the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by the articles of association, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs," I am of opinion, after more than fifty years' varied mercantile experience, that he ought not to be induced to place his signature on the balance-sheet. Surely no one will dispute that the shareholders of every company are justly entitled to have annually placed before them "a full and fair balance-sheet," and who, I would ask, is so competent to express an opinion whether the balance-sheet is "a full and fair balance-sheet" as the auditor of the company?

I would like with your permission to quote the following paragraph from an excellent paper on "The Responsibilities of Auditors," read by Mr. Theodore Gregory, F.C.A., at the recent Provincial Meeting of Chartered Accountants at Liverpool:—

"'To see that the balance-sheet is a true and correct representation of the company's affairs.' Here we have a very concise description of the duties of an auditor of a limited company, and one that we have no reason to complain of. That is a judicial definition of an auditor's duties.'

Just so, and could any description be more satisfactory to investors than the above statement? Let all auditors in future fulfil their duty as so expressed, and let them be compelled by the Legislature to state in the words of the Act of Parliament, which I have quoted above, that in their opinion the balance-sheet which they sign "is a true and correct representation of the company's affairs."

I am also an advocate for securing the following legislative enactments, namely:—

1. A printed copy of the annual balance-sheet of every limited liability company to be filed with the registrar of joint stock companies. Every auditor to sign the balance-sheet in his own name, and not in the name of his business firm.

2. All debentures and mortgages to be publicly registered, and a list of all current debentures and mortgages to be filed with the annual balance-sheet.

3. Every prospectus of a company to state the minimum amount of capital required to be subscribed before the directors will proceed to the allotment of shares.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. BARRY.

87, *Cannon-street, London, Dec.* 28.

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London :—

Paris, short	25.14	Frankfort, short	20.39	Constntinple, 3mll	1.25	New York, 60dy	4.87¼
Do. cheque	25.15½	Vienna, sight ...	124.25	Rio J'ni'ro, 90dys	[illegible]	Do. trans.	4.88¼
Berlin, short	20.39	S. Petrsbg, 3 mo.	92.65	B. Ayres, 90 dys	48½*d.*	Calcutta trans	[illegible]
Do. 3 month	20.55	Madrid sight ...	28.20-25	M'ntevid'o, 90 dys	52½*d.*	Bomby trans.	[illegible]
Amsterdm. short	12.07	Rome sight	26.77	Valp'r'iso, 90 dys	13[illegible]*d.*	H'ngk'ng 4 mo	[illegible]
Hamburg, 3 mos.	20.35	Lisbon, sight ...	42[illegible]*d.*	M'lb'rn, 60 yds.	½ pm ½ dis	Shanghai 4 mo,	[illegible]

Rome (3 mos.), 25.50; Antwerp (short), 25.15-19; Athens (sight), 47.39; Hong Kong (trans.) 2*s.* 0*d.*; Shanghai (trans.), 2*s.* 8⅝*d.*; Singapore (4 mos.), 2*s.* 0[illegible]*d.*; Penang (4 mos.), 2*s.* 0[illegible]*d.*; Yokohama (4 mos.), 1*s.* 11[illegible]*d.*

PARQUET From 3D. a foot.

Designs Free of the Makers.

PARQUET **FOR OLD FLOORS.** **PARQUET CARPET** (HOWARD'S PATENT.)

HOWARD AND SONS,
26, BERNERS STREET, W.

PARQUET **PERFECT FLOOR FOR DANCING.**

Never Wears Out.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 1.30,
Mr. Oscar Barrett's Fairy Pantomime,
SANTA CLAUS,:
Written by Mr. Horace Lennard.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, ten till five. Seats may be secured by letter or telegram.

GAIETY.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.40,
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll.
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE, TO-MORROW, at 2.
Box-office open daily, 10 to 6.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.—MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS' SEASON. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, CLAUDE DUVAL. Messrs. W. H. Denny, W. P. Dempsey, J. Welch, F. Morgan, L. Russell, and Mr. Arthur Roberts; Mesdames Aida Jenoure, Violet Robinson, Florence Levey, Liddon, Eva Ellerslie, Carrie Benton, Kate Cannon, Alice Holbrook, Kitty Harcourt, Ellas Dee. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.—HIS EXCELLENCY, at 8.30 TO-NIGHT, by W. S. Gilbert and F. Osmond Carr. Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES' Company, including Mesdames Jessie Bond, Ellaline Terriss, Alice Barnett, Gertrude Aylward, May Cross, and Nancy McIntosh; Messrs. Rutland Barrington, Charles Kenningham, John Le Hay, Arthur Playfair, Augustus Cramer, and George Grossmith. Preceded, at 7.40, by A KNIGHT ERRANT. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10. MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9, Humperdinck's enormously successful Fairy Opera, HANSEL AND GRETEL. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Preceded, at 8.15, by Mozart's Bastien and Bastienne. MATINEES HANSEL AND GRETEL, SATURDAYS, 2.30.

THE INDEPENDENT THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, and on January 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, at
TERRY'S THEATRE, Strand,
THYRZA FLEMING.
By Dorothy Leighton.
In which Miss ESTHER PALLISER, Miss WINIFRED FRASER, Miss Agnes Hill, Mr. BERNARD GOULD, Mr. George Ward, Mr. W. Bonney, and others will appear. Doors open at 8.0, performance begins 8.30. Box-office open daily 11.0 till 5.0. Seats at all the Libraries.
MATINEE on TUESDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ALHAMBRA.—TO-NIGHT, at 10.10, the New Grand Spectacular ballet entitled
ALI BABA.
In which Mdlle. Cecilia Cerri (Première Danseuse of Milan), and Mdlle. Grigolatis, with her Aerial Ballet, will appear. At 9.40, E. J. Lonnen and Alice Lethbridge. At 8.33, the Living Pictures. At 7.50, "Monkey Island." Varieties by Gus Elen, Rose Dearing, Anna Baldacsy, The Brothers Trevally, Virginia Aragon, &c., &c. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Telephone 35,065. Open 7.30.
SPECIAL MATINEE on SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, at 2 o'clock. Doors open 1.30.

THE ROYAL, HOLBORN.—GRAND CHRISTMAS VARIETY COMPANY. This Evening a new series of beautiful and artistic tableaux vivants, and varieties by Gus Elen, Clara Wieland, Tom Costello, Vesta Victoria, Charles Bignell, Lilian Alexander, F. W. Millis, Florence Levey, Hill and Hull, Fred Storey, Harry Grattan, Ada Dell, the Salonnes Virto, Two Bostons, Walter Munroe, Ardel and Brothers Donaldson, Arthur Reece, and H. Marvelle's wonderful performing dogs. Prices from 6d. to £2 2s. Open every evening at 7.15, and Saturday matinées at 2.30. Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. New and numerous additions and attractions. Superb and richly arranged Drawing-room Tableau, her Majesty the Queen holding a Drawing Room, the Tsar and Tsarina of Russia, our leading Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, &c., &c. Music all day.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Now on View. The Southend Murder. Taken from Life. James Canham Read. Taken from Life. The Southend Murder. James Canham Read. Now on View. Admission 1s.; Children under twelve, 6d.
Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

ART GALLERIES.

EXHIBITION OF VENETIAN ART at the NEW GALLERY.—Pictures, Bronzes, Glass, Armour, Lace and Embroideries, &c. NOW OPEN from 10 to 6.—121, Regent-street. Admission One Shilling.

THE ART UNION OF LONDON. Established 1837. President, The MARQUIS of LOTHIAN, K.T. "THE SILVER DART," An important Etching by DAVID LAW, is the Presentation Plate for 1894-5. Every subscriber for the year is entitled to an impression of this plate (printed on India paper), and to a chance in the Annual Drawing for Prizes of Paintings, and other Works of Art. Ordinary subscription, One Guinea. Artists' Proofs (150 only) issued to subscribers of Five and Three Guineas. Full particulars may be obtained at the Society's House, 112, Strand, W.C.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.
THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT
In connection with
THE YOUNG HELPERS' LEAGUE,
Will (D.V.) take place in the above Hall on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 12th January, 1895.
In the unavoidable absence of her Royal Highness PRINCESS MARY, Duchess of TECK, President of the YOUNG HELPERS' LEAGUE, the Most Honorable the MARQUIS of LORNE, P.C., K.T., has kindly consented to open the proceedings.
THERE WILL BE NO SPEECHES,
The whole Arena will be occupied by
DR. BARNARDO'S WAIF CHILDREN,
Who will do their best to minister to the enjoyment of the audience.

There will be CHILDREN'S GAMES. MUSIC BY A CHOIR OF SIX HUNDRED VOICES AND BY YOUNG INSTRUMENTALISTS. NAVAL DRILL. MUSICAL MOVEMENTS. ESCAPE FROM A BURNING HOUSE. LIMELIGHT PICTURES. GYMNASTICS, &c.

The Noble Chairman will receive, on behalf of H.R.H. the President, PURSES from JUNIOR COMPANIONS for the Funds of the League of not less than THREE GUINEAS each, and from SENIOR COMPANIONS of FIVE GUINEAS. Those who intend to offer Purses should inform Miss Norton at once.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION NOW READY: Balcony, 1s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Boxes, per Seat, 3s. to 6s.; Entire Boxes, seating from 5 to 10 persons, 12s. 6d. to £2 2s.

Companions of the Young Helpers' League who have paid their subscriptions for 1895 will be admitted to any part of the House EXCEPT the BALCONY, at ONE-HALF of the ABOVE PRICES. But no tickets at half-price will be issued at the doors. These must be obtained beforehand through Miss Norton. Please apply for tickets AT ONCE, WITH REMITTANCE, to
(Miss) RACHEL NORTON, Secretary of Y.H.L.
18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE *does not in any case hold himself responsible for the return of rejected contributions. He is, however, always glad to consider MSS. and sketches; and, where stamps are enclosed and the name and address are written on the manuscript, every effort will be made to return rejected contributions promptly. To ensure this it is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the contributor should be written on the manuscript itself. The sending of a proof is no guarantee of the acceptance of the article.*

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Proprietors of the PALL MALL GAZETTE *desire it to be understood that all rights in illustrations appearing in their columns are reserved. Terms for permission to reproduce, or for the supply of blocks, may be obtained on application to the Manager.*

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom at the rate of ninepence per week or 9s. 9d. per quarter: to the Continent and all Countries in the Postal Union, the cost is 1s. per week or 13s. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom, 7s. 1d. per quarter: for all destinations outside the United Kingdom 8s. 8d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 18, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, W.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS of DOMESTIC WANTS
3 LINES (narrow column) ... 1/- 3 INSERTIONS ... 2/6
Beyond 3 lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—*Each line averages about Seven Words.*

The advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the PALL MALL BUDGET, *the Weekly Edition of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
"Honest water which ne'er left man i' the mire."—SHAKSPEARE, "Timon of Athens."

PROMOTES APPETITE.
ASSISTS DIGESTION.
PROLONGS LIFE.
"Johannis"
THE KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS.
To be obtained from all Chemists, Wine Merchants, and Stores at the following prices PER DOZEN, delivered:—
LONDON—Bottles, 6s.; ½-Bottles, 4s. 6d.; ¼-Bottles, 3s. 6d. COUNTRY—Bottles, 6s. 6d.; ½-Bottles, 5s.; ¼-Bottles, 3s. 9d.
And of all W. & A. GILBEY'S AGENTS throughout the Kingdom.
Proprietors: The JOHANNIS CO., Ltd., 25, Regent-st., S.W. Springs: Zollhaus, Germany.

OLYMPIA. — OLYMPIA. — OLYMPIA
"THE ORIENT AT OLYMPIA."
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION.
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PARALLEL. THE GRANDEST SHOW ON EARTH.
2,500 PERFORMERS. GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
TROOPS OF ELEPHANTS, DROMEDARIES, CAMELS, HORSES, &c.
LORD MAYOR'S SHOW ON THE THAMES AS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.
TWICE DAILY.—12 and 6.
THE WHOLE ARRANGED AND DESIGNED BY BOLOSSY KIRALFY.
CHARMING MUSIC BY CAV. PAOLO GIORZA.
THOUSANDS OF ONE SHILLING RESERVED SEATS.
ONE INCLUSIVE PAYMENT. NO EXTRAS.

OLYMPIA. — OLYMPIA. — OLYMPIA.
BUSY and PICTURESQUE STREETS and PALACES.
Arab, Egyptian, Moor, Circassian, Greek and Persian industries in course of progress.
Gold, Silver, and Brass Workers, Leather Embossers, Egyptian and Indian Wood Carvers.
THE SERAGLIO GARDENS.
INDIAN JUNGLE. TEMPLE OF VENUS.
PICTURES OF THE THAMES, FROM SOURCE TO SEA,
and PANORAMA OF THE GOLDEN HORN.
WONDROUS SYRIAN SWORDSMEN.
THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN BAND. Their first appearance in England.
PERA ORCHESTRA. BOHEMIAN GIPSY BAND.
BANDS OF DAN GODFREY, JUN.

OLYMPIA. — OLYMPIA. — OLYMPIA.
DIRECT RAILWAY COMMUNICATION with ALL PARTS of England to OLYMPIA CONNECTED by COVERED WAY with the PLATFORM of ADDISON ROAD STATION.
THE WEATHER DEFIED.
THE WHOLE OF THE VAST ATTRACTIONS UNDER ONE ROOF
AND SEEN FOR ONE INCLUSIVE PAYMENT
TWICE DAILY.—12 NOON AND 6 P.M. GRAND STAGE SPECTACLE, 2.15 AND 8.15. ADMISSION EVERYWHERE, including Reserved Seat, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s. Private Boxes (hold six), £3 3s. In the event of the 1s. seats being full promenade tickets are issued at 1s. at 2.25 and 8.25, admitting to all entertainments except Grand Stage Spectacle. Seats over 2s. may be booked at Box-offices or at Olympia. Children under twelve half-price to Matinées to seats above 1s.

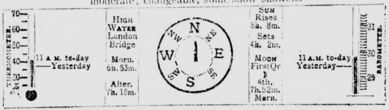
CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS.—By far the BEST ENTERTAINMENT for the CHILDREN is at the Crystal Palace. The best free Shows, as well as the best Children's Pantomime of the Season. "Gaiety under glass, to put it shortly, was the order of the day in the Palace of many delights on Sydenham-hill."—The *Daily Graphic*. Palace open 10 till 9. 1s., or 1s. 6d. from London and back, including admission.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLUE BEARD, DAILY at 3. EVENING PERFORMANCES, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30. Written by Horace Lennard. Scenery by J. Pritchard Barrett. Ballets arranged by Madame Katti Lanner. Dresses specially designed by Wilhelm. The Music composed and arranged and the entire Pantomime invented, arranged and produced by Oscar Barrett. Numbered seats, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., may be booked in advance at the Crystal Palace, and at the usual City and West-end ticket agencies. Unnumbered seats, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

NIAGARA HALL, ST. JAMES'S PARK STATION.—Will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 7th, at 3 P.M., after extensive alterations and additions, as the largest and finest REAL ICE SKATING HALL in the world. First-class Orchestra, under the personal direction of Mr. Edward Solomon.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Northerly and north-easterly winds, moderate; changeable, some snow showers.



Readings by Messrs. NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

CONTENTS.

Page 1 ...... TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE FLYING MAN.—CHURCH NOTES.
Page 2 ...... OCCASIONAL NOTES.
Page 3 ...... THE BLACKMAIL IN THE PARIS PRESS. INTERVIEW WITH M. A. HAMON.—A DINNER PARTY.—THE THEATRE: "AN IDEAL HUSBAND," AT THE HAYMARKET.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
Page 4 ...... REVIEWS: THE NEW IBSEN; NOVELS AND STORIES.—MUSIC HALL NOTES.—THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.
Page 5 ...... CITY NOTES.—MONEY AND STOCKS.—FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—COMPANY LAW REFORM.
Page 6 ...... ADVERTISEMENTS.—THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.—FOREIGN NEWS.
Page 7 ...... THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.—OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN FRANCE.—THE COMING WAR IN MADAGASCAR.—GENERAL NEWS.
Page 8 ...... THE LATE MR. R. L. STEVENSON.—THE TRAGEDY AT KENSINGTON.—TITTLE TATTLE.—GENERAL NEWS.
Page 9 ...... SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.—CRICKET: THE ENGLISH AVERAGES IN AUSTRALIA.—FOOTBALL TOURS.
Page 10 ...... ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

GENERAL BARATIERI'S SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

General Baratieri, returning from Adowah with the whole of his expeditionary force, has reached Adiquala, on the Italian bank of the River Nareb. The flying militia companies which the General had with him rendered excellent service, and the regular troops also proved very efficient.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR MENELIK.

Despatches from Aden state that the Emperor Menelik, accompanied by several of his generals, started in the middle of November on an expedition to the south, which was to extend over three weeks. On his return the Emperor intended to proceed to Borumieda. It was believed in Shoa that his Majesty had advanced as far as Volano. A skirmish had occurred in Gouragh between the Emperor's troops and the allies of Ras Michael.

LATEST NEWS AS WE GO TO PRESS.

The inquest on the bodies of the eight people burned to death in the Edgware-road fire will be held to-morrow.

DUEL BETWEEN ITALIAN OFFICERS.

STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH.

A desperate duel with sabres was fought yesterday near the French frontier at Nice between two Italian officers named Tofani and Vergori. The combatants were very evenly matched, and fought for nearly an hour, it having been arranged that the duel should be to the death. Signor Vergori was killed through having his carotid artery severed, and his opponent is dying from loss of blood.

According to a Reuter telegram from Athens, earthquake shocks were experienced there yesterday, but no damage was done.

THE GUARANTEED PRODUCT OF PRIME OX BEEF.

BOVRIL

50 TIMES more nourishing than ordinary extract of meat or home-made beef tea.

VIGOR'S
HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME,
FOR HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
Vigor's Mechanical Saddle has been Personally ordered by H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES,
AND
Highly approved of by Dr. G. FLEMING, C.B., late President of the Royal Veterinary College, and Chief Veterinary Surgeon to the British Army.

The SPORTING TIMES says:—"Ten minutes' gallop before breakfast will give the rider a Wiltshire labourer's appetite."
The LANCET says:—"The dangers and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
ON SALE OR HIRE. FULL PARTICULARS
VIGOR & CO., 21, Baker-street, London, W.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE,
VERE STREET and OXFORD STREET, W.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE'S
WINTER SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
WILL BEGIN on MONDAY NEXT, January 7.
Catalogues post-free on application.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE,
VERE STREET and OXFORD STREET, W.

5,000 ORPHAN AND OUTCAST CHILDREN
TO FEED EVERY DAY!

The COMMITTEE of "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES" EARNESTLY APPEAL for AID in SUPPORT of the GREAT FAMILY of ORPHAN and WAIF CHILDREN now sheltered in the institutions, to which about Eight Souls are added every Twenty-four Hours.

To make up the deficiency which has occurred during the past few months of diminished receipts, Mr. T. A. Denny offers £100 if 9 similar gifts are promised during the month, and "Beta" offers £50 if 19 others will follow his example; "Miss X." offers £25 if 20 others will do the same; Mr. Howard Williams offers £10 if 49 others will give the same amount.

Gratefully will even the smallest donations be received by the treasurer, Mr. William Fowler; by the chairman of committee, Mr. S. G. Sheppard; by the vice-chairman, Mr. Howard Williams; by the founder and director, Dr. T. J. Barnardo; or by the bankers, L. and S. W. Bank (Bow Branch), and Prescott, Dimsdale and Co.

E. E. GILL, M.A., Clerical Secretary.
JOHN ODLING, General Secretary.

Offices of the Institutions, 18 to 26, Stepney-causeway, London, E.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE MURDER OF A BULGARIAN MINISTER.

ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF M. STAMBULOFF.

During the procedure at Sofia in the appeal of M. Ilia Gheorgieff, acquitted of the murder of M. Beltcheff, Minister of Justice, certain witnesses made statements tending to cast suspicion upon M. Stambuloff. In consequence of these declarations, the examining magistrate of the military court has signed an order for M. Stambuloff's arrest. It is alleged, however, that the order is illegal, as arrest should be by the police, and not by the military authorities. The witnesses, some of whom were personal enemies of M. Stambuloff, asserted that he had forbidden eye-witnesses of the murder to divulge the truth, that he was an accessory before the fact, and that several persons who witnessed the crime had disappeared. Charges of even more grave character were preferred against him. Public opinion is greatly divided in the matter. M. Stambuloff, who is still at liberty, avers that personal hatred alone could instigate the charge of such a monstrous crime against him.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF COUNT KALNOKY.

IMPERIAL DISSATISFACTION WITH HIS MANAGEMENT.

It is reported in Vienna that the Emperor is dissatisfied with Count Kalnoky's management of Foreign Affairs, and that the resignation of the Minister is impending. Count Kallay, the Minister of Finance, is already named at his successor.

THE FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT HALIFAX.

The funeral of the late Sir John Thompson took place at Halifax, Nova Scotia, yesterday. The procession and subsequent ceremony were witnessed by a huge concourse of spectators A requiem mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral. The Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen were present, and the funeral oration was delivered by Archbishop O'Brien. The body was conducted from the cathedral by a procession a mile in length including most of the members of the Dominion Cabinet and a great number of other distinguished and representative personages. Contingents of marines and blue-jackets from her Majesty's ship *Blenheim* followed the coffin.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CONCERNING THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Paris, Friday.—The *Figaro* publishes an interview which a correspondent has had with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the conclusion of peace between Japan and China. The Minister is reported to have said that it was for Japan, and not for other Powers, to propose the terms of peace. In a question of a political character, he added, the Mikado's Government could very well do without the advice of foreign Governments.—*Reuter*.

Severe Fighting at Newchuang.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Times* says reports have been received from Newchuang of severe fighting on December 22 between the Chinese under General Sung and a Japanese force. General Sung, believing himself defeated, retreated westward, but he was not pursued, and the Japanese retired to Hai-tcheng. On December 25 General Sung marched back to Newchuang, which appears to be still in the hands of the Chinese. The Japanese troops are said to be suffering severely from the cold. The Chinese Envoys who are to negotiate for peace will proceed to Japan in about ten days.

Reign of Anarchy at Moukden.

Despatches received from Moukden represent that city as being in a state of anarchy. Fighting frequently takes place between the Chinese and Manchu soldiery.

THE MIKADO'S LATEST WISH.

SEEKING A EUROPEAN DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

A story is going the rounds of the Vienna papers to the effect that the Mikado is desirous of having a European daughter-in-law, and is seriously thinking of asking the hand of some European princess for the Crown Prince. The different Japanese Ambassadors at the European capitals have been ordered to look out. If a princess cannot be found, some daughter of a noble house would do; if that is impossible, a rich American heiress would not be despised. The Crown Prince of Japan is only seventeen years old, and is not to marry until he is twenty, so there is plenty of time. The future bride will be allowed full liberty as to religion. As the Japanese Royal house can show an unbroken family tree of kings for more than 2,000 years no objection can be made by European princes as to the pedigree of the Royal suitor.

THE FERMENT IN ARMENIA.

DENIAL OF THE ASSASSINATION OF A GOVERNOR.

Vienna, Friday.—According to advices from Constantinople of yesterday's date, the report persistently circulated there during the past few days of the assassination of Tahsin Pasha, Governor of Bitlis, is stated to be incorrect. The Turkish newspapers yesterday published a telegram from Tahsin Pasha, announcing that complete tranquillity prevails throughout the province of Bitlis. It is thought that the rumour that Tahsin Pasha had been assassinated may have originated in the news of the death of Hielmi Bey, Vali of Sivas, which, according to a statement from a Turkish source, was due to an illness from which he was suffering. The imperial irade ratifying the election of Mgr. Izmirlian, the new Armenian Patriarch was issued without the demand that the patriarch should undertake to pursue a line of conduct in consonance with the views of the Government having been complied with. The Patriarch steadfastly refused to give any such undertaking, and the incident is now closed.—*Reuter*.

SOCIALISM IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A DEPUTY.

Paris, Friday.—The *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* states that the Socialist Deputy Dejeante will be brought before the Assize Court about the 15th inst. on a charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination.—*Reuter*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NEW PORTRAIT.

COMMISSION TO A FRENCH ARTIST.

Paris, Friday.—M. Detaille, the French artist, who is about to paint a new portrait of the Prince of Wales, will leave for London in a few days. He will stay there for some time.—*Reuter*.

POLITICAL AMENITIES IN GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

Berlin, Friday.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will leave here on Saturday morning for Friedrichsruhe on a visit to Prince Bismarck. The visit is said to be a purely private one, without political significance. Prince Bismarck has entered the New Year with fairly good health; he takes daily exercise and drives in the Sachsenwald, which just now presents a superb picture of a winter landscape.—*Central News*.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ILLNESS.

THE BULLETIN ISSUED TO-DAY.

Dr. Roose saw his lordship at ten o'clock to-day, and found the improvement in the patient's condition was still maintained. Dr. Keith continues to exercise a watchful care over the patient. Another bulletin will be issued to-morrow.

Medical View of the Case.

The *British Medical Journal* states that it is well recognized that more or less temporary exacerbations are of common occurrence in the disease from which Lord Randolph Churchill is suffering; but the fact that this attack occurred during the fatigue of a journey, while rendering the attack itself far more serious, leaves more ground for hope of a certain amount of improvement than if an attack of equal severity had occurred in the midst of more favourable surroundings.

IN MEMORY OF A BRAVE ETONIAN.

BRASS PLATE IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A brass plate has just been erected under the organ screen in Eton College Chapel to the memory of Lieutenant Francis Hervey, R.M.L.I., who was born July 15, 1863, and was killed February 23, 1894, while gallantly leading his men at Medina Creek during the Gambia Expedition, West Africa, 1894. The tablet was erected by his brother officers in token of their esteem and admiration. On the plate is engraved the arms of the regiment of Lieut. Hervey, who was an old Etonian.

THE DESCENT OF WINTER.

SKATING FATALITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

A number of skating accidents is reported throughout the country, the most serious being a fatality which occurred near Penrith yesterday, by which two persons lost their lives and several others had a narrow escape. Several ladies and gentlemen were skating on Eden Hall pond, when the ice gave way, and most of the skaters were thrown into the water, which was of considerable depth. All but two were rescued; but these, Miss Mabel Barker, the youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Barker, J.P., of Newton Rigg, and Mr. C. Marten, an art teacher, of Penrith, got under the ice and were drowned. A boy named John White fell through the ice on a pond at Broomhill, near Barnsley, and was drowned. Two lads, named Charles and Alfred Jamieson, were sliding in a disused railway cutting at Acton yesterday, when the ice gave way, and they sank. Charles got under the ice and was drowned, his body being afterwards recovered; but Alfred was rescued by a coachman named Burnham.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser*, which has completed its hundredth year, publishes with to-morrow's issue a facsimile of its first number (January 3, 1795), printed with type from the identical matrices used in casting the original of a hundred years ago.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN FRANCE.

DECORATIONS WITHHELD FROM JOURNALISTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Thursday Evening.—Six months ago, when M. Casimir-Perier was elected to the Presidency of the French Republic, he committed himself with a deplorable trustfulness to the hands of the journalists. "I am yours," he exclaimed, "body and soul: do with me what you will." But in the brief half-year which has followed this monstrous announcement many things have happened, and there is scarce a man in France who would confide himself, body or soul, to the greedy director of a journal. Yet distrust is one thing, open contempt is another; and the most reckless optimist was scarcely prepared for the slight which is to be put upon the French press. The new year has its list of honours in Paris as in London, and the *Figaro* declares that in the promotion of this January not a single journalist is to be decorated. That this decision is just, none but a blackmailer will question. Yet the official world must have taken its courage in both hands when it resolved upon so heroic an act of censure. Hitherto the journalist has been the ultimate ruler of France. Not only have the most of the Ministry passed through the *bureau de rédaction*, but the press and the Government have been linked by a hundred chains. And it is not the Government or the world of officialism that has forged the chains. True, Portalis is in flight, while MM. de Clercq, Girard, and Canivet are under lock and key. Yet it would be sheer madness to pretend that all the journalists still at large have clean hands or honest brains; and suppose a campaign of retribution were commenced, it could hardly be brought to a conclusion without a hundred arrests on either side. It is, indeed, a

Pretty Game of Bluff,

and perhaps for the moment honesty will win. Also the common malefactor is heartily to be congratulated. For a long while past he has been forced to live under the same roof with gentlemen whose buttonholes are brilliant with red ribbon, and not unnaturally he has felt aggrieved at this partial distribution of favours. If *chantage* leads to honour, he may reasonably complain, why should not the burglar or footpad also have his decorations? However, for a while the hand of intimidated generosity is stayed, and if any new friend of M. Dopfier wears the red ribbon, it will be a ribbon he acquired in the old times, when scandal was mentioned only in a whisper. Meanwhile the campaign is not without its humours. One of the victims of Portalis was M. Poidatz, of the *Petit Journal*, and it will be remembered that it was for surrendering the *dossier* of M. Poidatz to Portalis that an officer was dismissed the police force. Even at the moment M. Poidatz had his revenge, for the only reproach discovered in his *dossier* was a set of articles by Portalis himself! But the revenge he took yesterday was bitterer, because it was more practical. M. Portalis, being a blackmailer, was therefore elegant, and his study was glorious with Empire furniture. Now this furniture was sold yesterday, and the purchaser was—M. Poidatz! So that henceforth the victim may sit at the very desk whereat were written the fiercest attacks upon himself. And if you cannot extract a moral from that simple story, your ingenuity is rusty indeed.

The Recall of M. de Lanessan.

Paris, Friday.—According to the *Journal*, the recall of M. de Lanessan is to be explained as mainly the outcome of differences between himself and M. Boulloche, the French Resident in Annam. The latter it is added, charged M. de Lanessan with being a prisoner in the hands of the so-called "colonial band"—that is to say, of a few persons who claim the monopoly of all colonial matters, and who are backed by English gold.—*Reuter*.

The Latest Developments in the Railway Scandal.

Paris, Friday.—The alleged scandals in connection with the administration of the South of France Railway Company every day present further developments. The Police Commissary yesterday seized numerous papers at the residence of M. Felix Martin, the ex-director who was arrested on Wednesday, and also made searches at various banks, carrying away a number of documents with him. The examining magistrate yesterday accused M. André, who was arrested in the morning, of having handed over a concession obtained by him to sub-contractors at higher prices than he himself had paid for it. The difference is alleged to have been divided between M. Martin and himself. According to the *Matin* no political personages have been involved by the investigation of these scandals. Some newspapers, on the other hand, state that a Deputy, who is a former Minister, is compromised, and that during the past few days his name has been several times mentioned in connection with the alleged irregularities.—*Reuter*.

THE MISSING STEAMER "INISHTRAHULL."

ALL HOPE NOW ABANDONED.

A Glasgow telegram to-day states that the Clyde Shipping Company has now abandoned all hope of the safety of the steamer *Inishtrahull*, which sailed recently from Glasgow to Limerick with twenty-one hands. The crew all hailed from Limerick, but the owners decline at present to give their names. They say, however, that a portion of the boat with a brass plate picked up at Kilkee yesterday belonged to the *Inishtrahull*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

TWO HUNDRED MILL HANDS IDLE.

An extensive cotton mill, owned by Messrs. Howarth and Co., at Newton Heath, Manchester, was completely destroyed by fire this morning, and two hundred workpeople are thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been caused in the lighting up. The damage amounts to several thousands of pounds.

ANOTHER WELSH SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

YOUNG WALES AGAIN ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., addressing the annual meeting last night of the Bangor Liberal Association, said that the Welsh Liberal members had succeeded in placing Welsh Disestablishment and Disendowment in the foremost part of the Liberal programme. They would never be content until their point was carried, and there was perfect religious equality—a matter for which Welsh Nonconformists had been striving for years. Speaking at Connah's Quay last night at the annual meeting of the Flintshire Liberal Association, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., said the coming session was to be a "Welsh session," and the discussion on Disestablishment would take a wider range than hitherto, and would include the larger question of the rightfulness or wrongfulness of Church establishments, and the effect of establishments upon the cause of religion generally. The fate of the bill in the Upper House was known, but that would only bring home to every one the absolute necessity for dealing effectually with the House of Lords. Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P., spoke in the same strain.

LONDON VESTRIES AND THEIR CHAIRMEN.

COMPETITION FOR THE J.P.-SHIPS.

During the past two days several of the new metropolitan vestries, elected under the extended franchise on December 15, met to elect their chairmen The vicar of the parish no longer has the right to take the chair *ex-officio*, but some vestries, out of gratitude for past services, have chosen their vicar again for the office. Among others there has been a keen competition for the position, which carries with it the honour of a justiceship of the peace. At St. George's Hanover-square, on the motion of Lord Hobhouse, the rector of the parish, the Rev. D. Anderson, was unanimously re-elected. Marylebone Vestry re-elected Mr. E. White (M); Westminster, Mr. T. Horn (M); Clerkenwell, Mr. W. Robson (M); Mile-end, Mr. Edwin H. Kerwin (P), the general secretary of the Tower Hamlets Mission; Bromley, Mr. F. Hammond (P), a working cooper; Lambeth, Mr. Wightman (P); Poplar, Mr. George Lansbury, S.D.F.; St. Pancras, Mr. Churchwarden Thornley (P); Plumstead, Mr. William Kemp, cordwainer (M); Camberwell, Mr. W. Wallace (I).

THE COMING WAR IN MADAGASCAR.

VIEWS OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

The British officer whose account of the journey from the coast to the capital of Madagascar appeared in yesterday's *Pall Mall* sends another letter, wherein he says: I don't believe there will be a war, somehow, but I suppose the French must do something. M. de Vilers has blundered; of that there is no doubt. I believe he is awfully upset by his Mission, as he has found out that he has been grossly deceived by the low class French, and that the outrages and aggressions attributed to the Malagasy are the lies and calumnies of a debauched garrison. Despite the fact that everything is done to incite the Hovas to outrage, they say they will merely resist, not attack. The French "dunno' where they are"—so to speak. If an expedition is sent, it will most likely be sent by the north-west route from Mozanga, so as to utilize some ninety miles of river-way. If the French send a big force they will "rot," and the very size of the expedition will kill itself. I was going to say "God help them," but I won't, as it is an unholy war, and I am sure that France will get no assistance from that quarter.

The French are Chagrined

because none of the British has left the country. Of course they did their best to make them go, but they got the answer: "No; we believe ourselves and our interests perfectly safe here, and will remain." The French left owing thousands of dollars, but still an order was published that every penny the Hovas owed them should be paid in full, and over 16,000 dols. have been surrendered. I am going down after "Fandinau" to inspect the country right through to Mozanga, or else Tamatave. We shall have a poor time of it, but still nothing like what I had coming up here from Vatromandy. All the residents say they never heard of a person having such a time, as I had no bed, no bedclothes, no canteen, and, moreover, I was unable to speak the language. Even if the French expedition should, after years of toil, reach the capital, it will be only to find another Moscow. In short, I doubt that any nation save the French would waste their substance at such a critical time, when every man may be wanted at home, on an undertaking which can never pay.

Return of M. de Vilers to France.

M. Le Myre de Vilers started from Madagascar on his return to France in the Messageries steamer which called at Tamatave on the 27th ult., and will arrive at Marseilles on the 21st inst. M. d'Anthouard, the French Vice-Consul, left by the same steamer. The Englishman murdered near Tamatave by the Hovas was a market gardener named Cornett, not Sornet as originally reported. Preparations for the expedition are being actively carried on. Porters to accompany the troops are being recruited from certain tribes in Madagascar and from the native races on the Mozambique coast in the Comoro Islands. The proposed cable between Madagascar and Mozambique will probably be laid next month.

THE USE OF THE KNIFE IN GLASGOW.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ARMY PENSIONER.

Matthew Jordan, army pensioner, aged seventy-three, was remanded at Glasgow to-day, on a charge of stabbing George Gray and his wife in a house on the South Side last night. Mrs. Gray, who was wounded twice on the left shoulder, twice on the right breast, and twice on the right elbow, died in the infirmary. The husband, who was also repeatedly stabbed, was not so seriously injured.

DISPUTE OVER A GRAVE.

SINGULAR ASSAULT ON A DEVONSHIRE CLERGYMAN.

Samuel de St. Legier, a commercial traveller, of London, was summoned yesterday at Newton Abbot for assaulting the Rev. J. F. Nagle-Gillman, vicar of Hennock. The complainant stated that as he was leaving the church after conducting service on Sunday afternoon last the defendant and another person stopped him. The defendant wished to speak to him, and when he remarked that it was the Sabbath and he must come another day, the defendant caught him by the waistcoat collar, struck him with a stick, and also gave him a blow in the eye. In cross-examination complainant said that a dispute had arisen respecting the grave of a relative of the defendant's. He had said that if a certain undertaker was employed in connection with any funeral in the parish the body should not be taken into the church. He had in several cases where this undertaker had been employed declined to admit the coffin into the church, and he should continue to do so. In the case of the defendant's relative the grave had not been attended to, and the mound razed for the same reason. He had given written instructions to the sexton that not a single stone or sod was to be raised on the grave until a truthful explanation was given of why this particular undertaker was employed and by whom. Mr. Windeatt, for the defence, said these revelations had been brought about by the unjustifiable conduct of the vicar with regard to the grave. The bench fined the defendant 1s. and declined to grant a further summons against the defendant for the technical offence of molesting a clergyman on his way from church.

STREET HAWKERS AND THE USE OF THE BELL.

"ANNOYING THE HIGHLY NERVOUS PUBLIC."

A paraffin oil hawker, named William Pearce, of 161, Malden-road, Kentish Town, was summoned before the Marylebone police magistrate, for having used a bell to the annoyance of the public. The police evidence was to the effect that since October last numerous complaints had been made to the police of the incessant noise occasioned by the ringing of bells by persons vending wares in Bassett-street. The defendant had been previously cautioned. The magistrate told the defendant that he must not annoy the highly nervous public, and that the Act of Parliament must be respected. He cautioned the defendant as to the future, and upon a promise to discontinue the use of the bell the summons was dismissed.

ANOTHER MYSTERY AT COLCHESTER.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A TAILOR.

Some excitement prevails at Colchester in consequence of another mysterious disappearance from that town. A tailor named George Joseph Barnes left his home a few days ago and, despite the inquiries of his friends and of the police, he has not been traced. His hat has, however, been found in Baker's-grove, near the Moat Farm, Lexden, the spot being about thirty yards from the Great Eastern Railway. There was a slight covering of snow on the hat, which suggests that it had being lying there for some time.

SERIOUS GAS EXPLOSION AT BATTERSEA.

FOUR HOUSES SEVERELY DAMAGED.

The inhabitants of Maysoule-road, Battersea, were roused to a state of excitement last night by a tremendous explosion of gas, which resulted in the practical wrecking of four private houses. It occurred at No. 48, Maysoule-road, a private house of six rooms, tenanted by Mr. F. Ricard. An escape of gas had been noticed all the afternoon, and directly the lamps were lit the great quantity of gas which had accumulated became ignited and exploded with tremendous force. Window frames and glass were blown out and scattered in every direction, and it is perfectly marvellous that no personal injury of any kind was sustained. Four houses, however, were severely damaged from the explosion, these being No. 48, where the mischief originated; No 50, No. 52, and No. 54. Fortunately no fire followed the explosion; and, though the police notified the firemen at High-street, Battersea, the aid of the Brigade was not required.

DYNAMITE SCARE AT DUBLIN POST OFFICE.

THE PRACTICAL JOKER AT WORK.

Something of a scare was occasioned among the sorters at Dublin Post Office the other night by the discovery of a parcel labelled "dynamite" which had been put into the receiver. Some two years ago a similar parcel, with a lighted fuse attached, was found in the same receiver. The parcel, which was carefully handled, was sent to the Castle yesterday afternoon. A strict watch has been kept, but the belief is that it was meant as a hoax.

THE LATE MR. R. L. STEVENSON.

INTEREST IN SAMOAN POLITICS.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson was visited in Samoa by Mr. George Forbes, an old Edinburgh friend, eight months ago. In a letter from that gentleman in to-day's *Times*, it is recorded that "the thing which struck me most, and which interests the world, was the absorption of his mind, I will not say in island politics, but in the injustice and cruelty which was being committed on that splendid race by the impossible attempt of a government by the consuls of three Powers. He lamented the necessity for war, the bombardment by English and German men-of-war, and the burning by his countrymen of the native villages, the destruction of the bread-fruit trees, and especially our acts of breach of faith, all with the object of supporting the wrong man as King. These events preyed upon him. The chiefs came to consult him, and he felt himself powerless. This irritated a naturally excitable temperament. His views were given in your columns; and when I saw him he was far more influenced by a desire to save the native race from injustice than by literary ambition. Perhaps his influence in this direction may live."

The Novelist's English Home.

On Skerryvore, Bournemouth, where Mr. R. L. Stevenson lived about two years when in England, there is an interesting article in this week's number of *Black and White*. In many respects, it says, the "Skerryvore" of to-day is the "Skerryvore" of those days. There is more ivy on the walls, which was then beginning to clamber up towards the many gables and the pigeon-cote over the stables. "I like ivy," he said one day, looking up from the lawn and noting its progress, "there's a comfortable look about it. It looks picturesque and respectable. You never see it on mushroom houses." The name "Skerryvore" has puzzled many. Our first introduction to Robert Louis Stevenson was when one day—on one of his "good days," as he called them—we met him walking slowly, a picturesque figure with a soft felt hat, long cloak, and long black hair, more like an artist in colour than an artist in words—along a footpath across the heather to the sea. Afterwards, when asked to explain the mystery of the name, he said, "There is a family reason for it. We have been engineers; my father was one, builders of pharos (lighthouses), and after one of the most successful of my father's works, that of Skerryvore, on the west coast, the house is named."

With an Appropriate Whimsicalness

for which he was noted, a large-sized model of the lighthouse used to occupy a position just inside the open porch of his Bournemouth home—giving assistance from the light of its gas jet in the lantern at the top of the model, not to distressed mariners, like its storm-beaten prototype, but to visitors or the postmen in search of bell-handle or letter-box. When Stevenson purchased the house a strange covenant was insisted upon by the vendor. It related to the flock of pigeons which, dwelling over the stables, was generally to be seen circling above the house. Indeed, to the neighbourhood "Skerryvore" was known as "the house with the pigeons," long before the discovery of its owner's fame made it known as "Mr. Stevenson the writer's house." The novelist himself one day in conversation, referring to this covenant, exclaimed, laughing, "You know about those pigeons. Well, I know how to be kind to my wife; but the pigeons, I don't quite see how I can be particularly kind to them." Not a kinder dispositioned man, however, existed, and no doubt the pigeons, could they have spoken, would have told how he was kind to them. They are no longer there, having deserted the house soon after their then owner left it for good and all.

THE MAKING OF BOOKS.

VOLUMES PUBLISHED IN 1894.

A comparative glance at the tables of books published during the years 1893 and 1894 shows, says the *Publishers' Circular*, in theology and exposition of the Bible a slight increase for the past year. In educational works the number for 1894 is nearly 15 per cent. above that of the preceding year. In juvenile works we have the seemingly extraordinary record of 400 publications less for the past year. On the other hand, novels show 400 more issues for the same period. The truth is that from the mere title it is frequently impossible to tell whether a work of fiction is intended for the young or not. Moreover, so-called juvenile works are nowadays so well written that often they suit older readers quite as well as those for whom they are ostensibly intended. We form, therefore, the truest estimate by adding the figures for novels and for juvenile works together—with the result that the number published is found to be nearly identical in the years 1893 and 1894. In law, the books published in 1894 far exceed those for 1893. The same may be said of works on political economy, social science, &c. In arts, illustrated works, &c., there is no increase to record. Voyages, travels, and geographical works present much the same record for the two years. This is also the case with biography and history. Poetry shows a slight decline in number, as also to year-books. In medicine, the numbers for 1893 and 1894 are very nearly the same. The department of *belles-lettres* shows a notable increase. The following table shows the number of new books and new editions in the year just passed:—

	New Books.	New Editions.
Theology, Sermons, Biblical, &c.	476	80
Educational, Classical, and Philological	615	127
Juvenile Works and Tales	269	29
Novels, Tales, and other Fiction	1,315	337
Law, Jurisprudence, &c.	126	23
Political and Social Economy, Trade and Commerce	141	21
Art, Sciences, and Illustrated works	98	30
Voyages, Travels, Geographical Research	282	68
History, Biography, &c.	256	58
Poetry and the Drama	160	21
Year Books and Serials in Volumes	328	2
Medicine, Surgery, &c.	97	59
Belles-Lettres, Essays, Monographs, &c.	370	115
Miscellaneous, including Pamphlets, not Sermons ...	767	215
	5,300	1,185

THE BREEDING OF TYPHOID FEVER.

OYSTERS UNDER SUSPICION.

During the past six or eight weeks enteric fever has been largely, and, the *British Medical Journal* believes, increasingly, prevalent among the more wealthy classes in London. A careful consideration of the surrounding of many of these cases has shown the extreme improbability of their having arisen from any of the more ordinary causes, and their complete independence of any defects in their sanitary surroundings. Suspicion has fallen upon oysters as the origin of the outbreak. We believe, continues the journal, this suspicion has not arisen merely by a process of exclusion or in consequence only of the difficulty in ascertaining any other cause. Cases have been observed in which the connection between the fever and the oysters has seemed very clear, cases especially where small groups of oyster-eaters have been picked out by fever from among others living amid the same conditions who have escaped. The outbreak has fallen with quite extraordinary severity upon City men, who have been known to take oysters at luncheon. A case has come to our knowledge in which a young man, slowly convalescing from influenza, never having left the house for many weeks, developed typhoid fever, he alone of all the family having partaken of oysters. Again, two young men had an oyster supper, and a fortnight later developed typhoid, both beginning on the same day. Again, a barrel of oysters sent to a well-situated house in the country, the surroundings of which were very perfect, and the neighbourhood of which was free from fever, was eaten by two persons, both of whom were attacked by typhoid fever; they alone were attacked, and that at the same time.

The Irish Secretary has ordered the release of Thomas Cunningham, a prisoner in Sligo Gaol.

The Bishop of London's Fund has just received a New Year's gift of £1,200.

Mr. George Turnbull, who has been for fourteen years employed in the Royal Arsenal Gun Factory Woolwich, says: "For several years I have been afflicted with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders. I failed to receive any benefit from different remedies, last May I used ST. JACOBS OIL, with the most marvellous results. A few applications banished all pain and completely cured me."

THE TRAGEDY AT KENSINGTON.

SAUNDERSON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Reginald Saunderson was brought up at the West London police-court yesterday, charged with the murder of Augusta Dawes in the Holland Park-road on the night of the 25th of November. Mr. Horace Avory appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Blanchard Wontner represented the accused. The case for the prosecution was closed without further evidence being called. Mr. Saunderson, the father of the prisoner, was the first witness called for the defence. In answer to Mr. Wontner, he said a circumstance occurred in his son's early life which led him to consult three doctors as to his son's condition with the result that he decided it was not advisable to keep him at home and he consequently put him under proper supervision. Subsequently he was sent to Dr. Langdon Downs. He had heard of other circumstances which confirmed the wisdom of this step in his son's life which had been kept from him at first by the kindness of friends. Mr. Avory said this was hearsay double distilled. A discussion between counsel ensued, and ultimately the accused was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court next Monday.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT A NORFOLK RECTORY.

CLERGYMAN SHOT BY AN APPRENTICE.

A carpenter's apprentice named Butcher, aged fifteen, who has been living at Bacons Thorpe Rectory, near Holt, Norfolk, yesterday refused to leave his bedroom, and the Rev. A. H. Upcher, the rector, went to expostulate with him. Immediately he opened the door, however, Butcher fired a pistol and the rector fell very seriously wounded, the bullet having lodged in his body. Mr. Upcher is a member of a well-known Norfolk family. The lad was subsequently charged at the Cromer police court, and pleaded that it was an accident, and that the opening of the door caused the pistol to go off. He was remanded in custody for a week, Mr. Upcher was going on favourably last night, although the bullet had not been extracted.

ADVENTURE AT THE "SPOOFERIES."

WOMEN CHARGED WITH STEALING AN EYEGLASS.

Two well-dressed girls giving the names of Hettie O'Neil and Ethel Loveday were charged at Bow-street yesterday with theft. The prosecutor was a fashionably-dressed young fellow who was apparently not very certain about his name, for in the small hours of the morning he gave it to the police as Connor O'Leary, but to the magistrate he introduced himself as Arthur Davenport, a gentleman of independent means, living at Birmingham. He is staying in town and early in the morning he went with a friend to the "Spooferies" in Maiden-lane. Here he had some drinks, and he expressed the belief that while he was in the club a row took place and some women were chucked out. As to details he was not very clear; but he declared that the prisoners stole his eyeglass, and called in the police. They were arrested, and on the way to the station one of them dropped the eyeglass. Sir John Bridge said that the evidence of the prosecutor was very unsatisfactory and discharged the prisoners, at the same time instructing the police to make inquiries as to the manner in which the club was conducted.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN

SHOCKING TALE OF INTEMPERANCE.

A shocking tale of intemperance and suicide was unfolded yesterday at the Lambeth coroner's court, when an inquest was held on the body of Caroline Hankin, aged thirty-three, the wife of a stationer's assistant. The husband said they had been married eleven years, but their lifewas not a happy one. On Christmas Eve he was presented with a dozen bottles of Scotch whisky, and his wife commenced to drink heavily. In fact, they both soon got the worse for drink. After putting her little boy to bed on Monday evening she ran downstairs, exclaiming, "I have tried to do it, but cannot." There was a cut in her throat, and she had a carving-knife in her hand. He took the knife away, washed the wound, and placed a piece of gum paper over it. He tried to persuade her to go to a doctor, but she refused, saying she was getting better. After talking to her for some time the witness dozed off, and was awakened by hearing a sound upstairs. He found his wife lying on the bed unconscious. There was a strong smell of carbolic acid, and he sent for a doctor. Death occurred at 11.45 that night. Evidence was given by a sister of the dead woman. She stated that she had seen the husband strike his wife many times and call her foul names when he was drunk. On one occasion her sister had said, "The life I have to lead is terrible. It is worse than hanging a dog by its tail. I shall be driven to do something desperate." It was not true that her sister drank so much whisky. On the contrary, knowing how passionate her husband was when drunk, she had ordered the servant to pour half of the whisky in the twelve bottles in the sink and fill them with water. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity, and asked the coroner to severely censure the husband, which the coroner did, telling the man that he was morally guilty of his wife's death.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The troopship *Wye* arrived at Portsmouth this morning with naval passengers from Sierra Leone and Ascension.

It is understood the military authorities have selected the new barracks at Gosport as the future depot for the Rifle Brigade.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

Lord Justice Kay.—Going on favourably.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell (Premier of Canada).—Suffering from severe cold.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 a.m.—Aberystwyth, N., light, fine day, sea moderate; Margate, N.W., dull, bar. 29.75 rising ther. 37; Cromer, fine, but cloudy, bar. 29.55 rising, 37. wind N.E.; Lowestoft, wind N., light breeze, cloudy, overcast, bar. 29.8 rising, 36; Ipswich, fine; Colchester, dull; Harwich, Southend, fine; Newmarket, deep snow; Cambridge, dull; Sheerness, wind N.W., dull; Herne Bay, N., fine; Ramsgate, N., fine; Dover, N.E., cloudy, sea moderate; Brighton, N.E., fine, some clouds, smooth, 34; Eastbourne, N.E., fine morning, moderate, bar. 29.9 rising, 40; Hastings, N.N.E., fine morning, moderate, 42; Worthing, N.E., fine, some clouds, smooth, 38; Bournemouth, N., fine; Devonport, E., dry; Ilfracombe, W., fine; Portsmouth, N., light dull; Plymouth, N.W., fine; Southampton, N.E., fine, Weymouth, N.E., fine.

At 9.30 a.m.—Calais, fine, some clouds, fresh wind, moderate sea, temp. 33; Paris, cloudy, 32; Marseilles, fine, some clouds, 37; Cannes, fine morning, 39; Nice, cloudy, 38; Monte Carlo, fine, some clouds, 39; Baden Baden, clear sky, 28; Brussels, fine morning, 32; Ostend, clear and fine, 36.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

Mails to be Despatched.—Morning: To United States, &c., via Southampton; to Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c., via Southampton; supplementary mails to Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan, by French packet; to Egypt, by French packet; supplementary mails to Senegal, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres by French packet; to Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal (parcel mails). Evening: To United States, Canada, Turk's Islands, Bahamas, Bermudas, Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala, via Queenstown; supplementary mails to Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, via Lisbon; to Constantinople and Smyrna, via Liverpool (parcel mails).

Mails Due.—From Chili, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Brazil, via Lisbon; from Australia, China, Labuan, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, and Egypt, via Brindisi.

Private Ship Letters.—The *Rosse*, from London for Rio Janeiro; the *Chaucer*, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, &c.; the *Britannia*, from Liverpool for Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; the *Garth Castle*, from Southampton for Las Palmas, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; the *Scot*, from Southampton for Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Zanzibar; the *Garth Castle* from London for Mauritius and Madagascar; the *Albatross* from Liverpool for Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Salt Pond, Accra, and Lagos; the *Albert, Edith, Swift*, or *Leona* from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Seahorse* or *European*, from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Hanza, Sultan, Flamingo*, or *Sprite*, from Hull for Hamburg; —— from Hull for Gothenburg; the *Urania* or *Astrea*, from Hull for Hango; the *Eldorado* or *Domino*, from Hull for Bergen and Stavanger; —— from Southampton for Havre.

Your complexion, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. 1s. 1½d.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

13, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The Queen is particularly anxious that the deputation of the Scots Greys which is to visit their Colonel-in-Chief, the Tsar, at St. Petersburg, shall be as representative as possible. Her Majesty will probably invite Colonel Welby, who goes out in charge, to Osborne before his departure, which has now been put off to the 22nd inst. The other officers going are Major Hippisley, Captain Scobell, and, as representing the men, Sergeant-Major Duncan. They are to visit Berlin on their return to England, to thank the Emperor of Germany for his splendid present to their mess.

Another series of tableaux is to be given at Osborne on Twelfth Night, and a large party has been invited, several guests going from London to remain until Monday. Princess Louise has taken a leading part in grouping the performers at these displays.

A marriage will shortly take place between Prince Edward, second son of the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, and Princess Louise, youngest daughter of Prince Maurice of Saxe-Altenburg, and sister of the Grand Duchess Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia, and of the reigning Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe. Her only brother, Prince Ernest, is the heir of his uncle, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. Prince Edward's younger brother, Prince Aribert, is married to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, the younger daughter of Prince and Princess Christian.

The Dowager Empress of Russia, whose health is but indifferent, has relinquished the idea of proceeding to Upper Egypt, and has definitely decided to go to Mentone. The Villa Fontana has been secured for her Majesty, who will be accompanied by her daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia. In the month of February Mentone and its immediate vicinity will be visited by the Empress Eugénie, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and the Dowager Empress of Russia.

Lord and Lady Clifford of Chudleigh are entertaining a large party at Ugbrooke Park, their beautiful old seat in Devonshire, where some very successful private theatricals have taken place during the last few days, the pieces being "Sweethearts" and "Creatures of Impulse."

Lord Burghley, M.P., and Lady Burghley have taken up their residence at the Manor House, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire.

A beautiful monument has been erected by the Countess of Lindsay to the memory of her husband, the late Earl, in the ancestral burying-ground of Kilconquhar, Fife. The monument, which is the work of Mr. W. Grant Stevenson, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh, consists of a slab of pink granite from the Della Casa quarries, Italy, on which are an excellent medallion in bronze of the late Earl, an inscription plate, coat of arms, a spray of lime and a rose (the family badge), while on the top lying on the grave is carved an otter's head, with the motto *Débonnaire* beneath. Mr. Grant Stevenson has also been commissioned to execute a bust of the late Earl in marble.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mrs. Kennion will to-morrow leave the Palace, Wells, for Circus House, Bath, where they intend to reside until the end of this month.

Sir William Harcourt came unexpectedly to town yesterday from the New Forest. He remains until Saturday, and will see Lord Rosebery and Earl Spencer this afternoon.

Sir William Dallas has let his Glenlossie estate, in the laigh of Moray, to Mr. Samuel Smith of Kingussie.

Three more New Year honours are officially announced. Colonel Henry Edward Colville, C.B., Grenadier Guards, Acting Commissioner in Uganda; and Commander Charles Hope Robertson, R.N., and Lieutenant George Shadwell Carr, R.N., for various arduous operations against natives in the Nyassaland Protectorate, have all been made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Frederic W. Jennings retired on December 31 from the post of Chief Clerk in the Lord Chamberlain's office, St. James's Palace, after the long service of fifty-five years in her Majesty's household. He is succeeded in the position by Mr. Daniel Tupper, who has been many years in the Lord Chamberlain's office.

Mr. Albemarle Percy Inglis, the English Consul at Copenhagen, has been transferred to Paris, to fill the position occupied by the late Mr. Falconer Atlee.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has nominated Count Alexander Palffy-d'Erdöd to be an Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London.

The hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who recently vacated his appointment as Attaché of the German Embassy in London, has been given an important post at Strasburg, under his father, the Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine.

Lieut.-Commander W. S. Cowles will continue to act as United States Naval Attaché in London. The order appointing Commander Barker to succeed him has been revoked.

Mr. F. G. Vernon, ex-Minister of Lands and Works in British Columbia, has been appointed Agent-General for that province in London, in succession to Mr. H. C. Beeton, resigned. Mr. Vernon is the son of the owner of Clontarf Castle, Dublin.

Mr. Dawkins, the new Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt, in place of Mr. Gorst, left London on Wednesday for Cairo to assume his new duties. He joins the *Hydaspes* at Venice on the 15th inst. for Alexandria. Mrs. Dawkins goes with him.

Lord Monkswell is the unexpected choice of the Prime Minister to be the successor of Lord Sandhurst as Under Secretary for War. The new Under Secretary, Robert Collier, second Baron Monkswell, is best known by his active interest in London local affairs, through his membership of the London County Council. But it will be remembered also that he was at one time conveyancing counsel to the Treasury, and an official examiner of the High Court. He has been a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen since 1892.

The Earl of Dundonald, who will shortly succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Hanning-Lee in the command of the 2nd Life Guards, entered that regiment as cornet in 1870. For his services in the Nile Expedition, 1884-85, he was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and attained the rank of Colonel in the army in 1889. He was born in 1852, succeeded his father as the twelfth earl in 1885, and was elected a Scottish Representative Peer in 1886.

Lieutenant J. E. Maclure, son of the popular M.P. for the Stretford division, and nephew of the Dean of Manchester, who was incapacitated from active duty by losing a leg while serving with the Manchester Regiment in India, and has for some time past been employed as a probationer in the Army Pay Department, has now been transferred to the depôt of the Scottish Rifles at Hamilton, N.B.

Major-General Bengough, who has just given up the command of the troops in Jamaica, issued a rather curious notice before leaving. He requested the ladies who came to his farewell levée at Headquarter House, Kingston, "to wear no gloves, in order that he might kiss their hands."

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Alexander Keys Moore, editor of the *Morning Post*, at his residence in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, yesterday morning. Mr. Moore, who was born at Donegal forty-two years ago, had a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, and added to his college honours by taking at Merton College, Oxford, a first in classics and a first in law. He had been connected with the *Morning Post* since 1881, and became editor a little over four years ago. The funeral will take place at Highgate at four o'clock on Monday, and friends are requested not to send flowers.

The Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, rector of Wolverhampton, who has just passed away, was a brother of the late Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, who perished in the great explosion at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, in December, 1866, leading a band of volunteer explorers. The disaster, it will be remembered, caused an almost unparalleled loss of life, 340 persons being killed.

Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain will read a paper on "A Visit to the Luchu Islands" at next Monday's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington-gardens, at 8.30 p.m.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.—CHAS. STILES and CO. offer these magnificent Pianos on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM at the most advantageous prices and terms. Apply for list to CHAS. STILES and CO., 40 and 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

HOLIDAY FOOTBALL TOURS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

While football has been developing at express speed, the number of touring teams has naturally largely increased, and now there are some dozens of clubs from the metropolis alone who take advantage of the Christmas holidays to have a football trip into the country. A few years ago such pleasures were quite unknown. The first club to make a football tour was that belonging to the Royal Engineers at Chatham, who, somewhere about 1875, travelled to Nottingham, Sheffield, and Derby to try their strength with the leading club of each town. Among the players were Major Marindin, now a C.M.G., Colonel (then Captain) Merriman, Major (then Lieutenant) von Donop, and others whose names were well known in the small football world of the period. The "Sappers" were successful in the majority of the matches, but curiously enough they never repeated the experiment. Sheffield, one of the clubs they met on their tour, were, however, so pleased with the idea that they soon adopted it, and for a few years they made short tours in the south of England.

In recent seasons, however, they have gone further afield, having visited the Western and Northern counties in search of "fresh fields and pastures new," and next Easter will doubtless find them still in quest of doughty opponents. The Clapham Rovers Rugby Union team were among the earlier tourists. They travelled in magnificent style, having first-class saloons with a piano "on board," music and revelry being the order of the day with these festive youths. Such luxuries are, of course, very enjoyable, but, unfortunately, it is not always wise to indulge in them, for there are frequently a few men, even in Clapham Rovers teams, to whom the share of the expense entailed means a great deal, and who consequently hesitate to take part in trips which cost them more than they can afford.

THE CORINTHIANS AND CASUALS.

Chief of the wandering clubs is the Corinthian Football Club, which was started in 1882, and plays more matches on its tours than it does at its head-quarters in the metropolis. The Corinthians had their first trip at Easter 1883, when they played Accrington, Church, Bootle, and Stoke, the results being equally divided into losses and victories. Since then they have sometimes had three tours in one season, but never less than two, and now they are in Scotland on one of their periodical pilgrimages, having with them the flower of English Association footballers, who are rendering a good account of themselves in their matches. The Casuals Football Club is little younger than the Corinthians, but although they have imitated the latter in their tours they have in no other way followed the example of the leading amateur club, for they play an immense number of matches in London and afford an enormous amount of enjoyment to young players who have just left their public school or have recently joined their University. Their tours are, perhaps, not so important in regard to the matches played as are those of the Corinthians, but they are equally enjoyable, and there is no lack of young blood ready to take advantage of them.

A few years ago there was quite an annual invasion of England by the Scottish clubs which crossed the border at New Year time, nearly every team of any standing, except the Queen's Park, journeying South to fight the doughty Saxon in his home. There is, however, one season of the year at which a Scotchman casts his usual thriftiness and sobriety to the winds, and that is when the New Year comes in. The effect of this was that after their first matches the Scotchmen showed such indifferent form that their games were not worth watching, and the English public, who are pretty good judges in such matters, soon became tired of paying their sixpences for such poor value, and, accordingly, the demand for Scottish clubs decreased so greatly that this year not one has arranged a match in England. Perhaps it is hardly fair to give this as the sole reason for the discontinuance of the Scotto-English engagements in this country, for undoubtedly the greater excitement engendered by League matches in professional districts has had something to do with it. During holiday times the gates run larger than on ordinary occasions, and the League clubs, with that shrewd eye to business which characterizes most of their actions, think that it is better to keep the money among themselves than to let the canny Scotsman take any of it back to his own country.

CONTINENTAL TRIPS.

Another form of international match has, however, superseded those mentioned, for since our neighbours on the other side of the English Channel and our friends, their enemies, have cultivated football, tours to France and Germany have been made and are increasing in number yearly. There is, however, a danger in the too rapid growth of these Continental trips, and that is that a class of players may take part in them who will not enhance the reputation of Englishmen for courtesy off the field or fair play on it. It would be well if French or German clubs would, before arranging matches with unknown clubs, apply to the hon. sec. of the English Rugby Union, or the secretary of the English Football Association, for some information as to the class of players they are likely to entertain.

It is often said that football tours and excessive rowdyism are synonymous terms, but such an assertion is untrue. There are, it is well known, some teams whose conduct is not all that could be desired, but these chiefly belong to clubs which do not tour regularly. A club cannot afford to have a bad name in this respect, for if it did it would find great difficulty in obtaining good hotel accommodation. Hotel proprietors or managers willingly make allowances for the boisterousness of youth, and a little extra singing and slightly later hours than usual are overlooked. But when, amid demoniacal shouts, sounds as of a miniature thunderstorm in the upper regions assails the managerial ears, there is likely to be trouble, especially if, on ascertaining the cause, he finds a football team having a tobogganing match with hip-baths, or even tea-trays, down the main staircase. In such cases the hospitable welcome previously accorded the players is not again forthcoming.

HOTEL PRANKS.

The visitors at the hotels who have no sympathy with football are, of course, few in number, but these are the greatest sufferers from football tours. The sanctity of the "commercial room" is as ruthlessly invaded as is the respectability of the "drawing-room." A story is told of an old-fashioned commercial traveller who "could stand it no longer," and gave the young bloods, whose presence annoyed him, "a piece of his mind.' Judge of his feelings the next morning when on taking his Wellington boots into his room he found them full of water, and of his indignation when, on demanding his bill, as "he would stay with such vagabonds no longer," he found that whiskies innumerable had been "stuck up" to his account by the said "vagabonds" after he had retired for the night. Such occurrences as these are, however, happily rare, and, as previously mentioned, when they do happen, youngsters on their first tour are generally the culprits.

ENGLAND V. WALES.

Such care is generally taken of the Welsh football grounds that the management are quite able, whenever necessary, to defy the effects of weather. Mr. W. H. Gwynn, secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union, informs us that the Welsh fifteen will play as advertised in the match against England to-morrow. No fears need be entertained as to the match being postponed. The sandy nature of the soil of St. Helen's field, Swansea, helps it to resist anything but a most severe frost, and the tons of straw which were laid on the surface have up to the present prevented the slightest injury. It is certain that the match will be played on a good ground. No change is reported in the English fifteen, and Mr. Byrne, who has been suffering from a slight cold, hopes to be all right. In case he is too ill to play, Mr. H. Ward, the Bradford full back, will be called upon to fill the vacancy. He has been requested to journey to South Wales. So also have Messrs. T. W. Dobson (Bradford) and H. Bradshaw (Bramley), who are first reserves at three-quarter and forward respectively, to guard against any possible contingency. The London party, which includes a large number of Rugby Union officials and others interested in football in the metropolis, leaves Paddington to-day by the 3.15 P.M. express. The following are the teams:—

England: *J. F. Byrne (Moseley) (back), J. H. C. Fegan (Blackheath), F. A. Leslie-Jones (Oxford University), E. M. Baker (Oxford University), and W. B. Thomson (Blackheath) (three-quarter backs), R. H. Cattell (Moseley) and *E. W. Taylor (Northumberland) (half-backs), G. M. Carey (Oxford University), F. O. Poole (Oxford University), F. Mitchell (Cambridge University), C. Thomas (Devonshire), H. W. Finlinson (Blackheath), *W. E. Tucker (Cambridge University), *W. E. Bromet (Richmond), and S. M. J. Woods (Somerset) (forwards).

Wales: W. J. Bancroft (Swansea) (back), A. J. Gould (Newport), O. Badger (Llanelly), T. W. Pearson (Cardiff), and L. Thomas (Oxford University and Newport) (three-quarter backs), B. Davies (Llanelly) and Selwyn Biggs (Cardiff) (half-backs), T. C. Graham, A. W. Boucher, W. H. Watts, and J. Hannen (Newport), F. Mills and W. Elsey (Cardiff), C. B. Nicholl (Llanelly), and Jackson (Swansea) (forwards). Reserves: Davies (back), Bowen, Morgan, Boucher, and Lloyd (three quarter backs), D. Morgan (half-back), G Packer and Reynolds (forwards).

* An Old International.

FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

RACING.—ATHLETICS.—GOLF.—CRICKET AVERAGES.

The frost was very severe last night at Lingfield, and racing will be impossible there to-morrow. A decision will be arrived at later to-day as to the future date of the races.

Though desirous of matching Ladas against Isinglass this season in a race Across the Flat at Newmarket (one mile two furlongs), Lord Rosebery has not thought well of nominating the four-year-old for the Ascot Gold Cup—that greatly prized trophy which Mr. McCalmont desires to win as the crowning triumph in the career of Isinglass. It is considered strange that the number of subscribers for the Gold Cup is only twenty-six, according to the list published last evening. But Isinglass bars the way. The St. Leger winner Throstle finds a place in the list, so does the unlucky French horse Callistrate and the well-proved None the Wiser, Ravensbury, Best Man, Aborigine, and Avington. But the three-year-olds are weak, Marco, Kenney, Fossicker, and Attar being the lot, unless there is one of this age among the four sealed nominations which are taken by Sir Robert Jardine, Mr. Lowther, M. R. Lebaudy, and Sir John Thursby. Marco, however, must be esteemed one of the very best thoroughbreds in training.

It is stated from an American source that a representative American team of athletes will probably visit England next season. At the annual meeting of the Athletic Association of American Colleges, next month, the University of Pennsylvania will propose that a team composed of the best eighteen men participating in the inter-collegiate sports in May be sent to England to compete with a like number of men selected from our Universities. Should the proposition not find favour, Pennsylvania will send her own best team to oppose either Oxford or Cambridge. It is possible that the spring sports at the University will comprise the English events excepting the three miles, for which will be substituted another event. For the meeting in England, however, should the negotiations be carried through successfully, considerable alterations would be made in the programme. The card will probably consist of eleven contests, in which will be included races for 100 and 150 yards, quarter, half, mile, and two miles, hurdle race (ten flights), long and high jumps, throwing the hammer, and putting the shot. This, of course, may be subject to modification before the final arrangements are made.

The Ealing Golf Club has been fortunate enough to secure the links at Twyford Abbey, which were regularly played over until January last, when they were relinquished by the old Ealing Club (now the West Middlesex), owing to the failure of negotiations as to the tenure of the course. The first fifty members of the Ealing will be admitted at an annual subscription of £4 4s., without entrance fee. Applications and inquiries should be addressed to the hon. secretary, Mr. A. T. W. McCaul, 21, St. Helen's-place, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET AVERAGES.

The third representative match between the English cricketers and All Australia is fixed to take place at Adelaide this day week. The game completed yesterday is still replete with interest, and is an instructive lesson as to the effect which heavy rain has on the very finest batsmen. A few hours' drenching downpour churned the wicket into such a state that the two powerful sides were dismissed in a single day for an aggregate of less than two hundred runs. A day's sun and a generous use of the roller so far reversed the order of things that in three full days of cricket there was yet a wicket to fall.

Our representatives are now fairly "on velvet" as to the result of the rubber of five matches which is to be played during the tour, and it cannot be pleaded on this occasion that the balance of luck was in our favour. Even in connection with the wonderful game played at Sydney it can hardly be said that fortune favoured one side much more than another; but, judging from a distance, the Colonials had a little the worst of it, just enough perhaps to decide the game. On the second occasion it may fairly be said that the best side won—as under perfect conditions the best side generally will, especially if it be a batting side, as Mr. Stoddart's eleven has proved itself. But while hugging ourselves on our success we cannot help admiring the gallant struggle of the Colonials. Under the changed conditions their apparently winning majority on the result of a single innings to each side soon melted into thin air, and their effort to reach the huge total set them does infinite credit to their nerve and skill.

It is not a little interesting to notice how the first and last pair of batsmen made the two long stands of the innings; in fact, it was the central, usually the strongest part of the side, that to some extent failed. Giffen's bowling seems once more to have been as difficult as our own men found it in the opening match, writing about which one of the team says, "It was the finest bit of slow bowling I ever saw—very deceptive in flight, pitch, and pace, and combined with the glare, which was very trying, it thoroughly beat us on a wicket that was always plumb." As his batting was also of the best, the crack Australian cricketer may well be proud of his performance. Trott also seems greatly to have distinguished himself, and to him, with Bruce, Iredale, and Turner, belongs much of the credit of the play. Jarvis seems to have excelled himself behind the wicket; and the fielding, with one notable exception, was admirable. We allude, of course, to Lyons, and in view of the fact that he has done little with the bat, we should not be surprised if he be excluded from the next match. Peel, we observe, was again successful in getting his wicket.

In the face of Mr. Stoddart's great score the efforts of the rest of the side are comparatively insignificant; he made his runs, we are told, in his best style, and English cricketers care to know no more: they can only admire and congratulate. As to the others, Peel alone, after a portentously steady effort, got beyond the half-hundred, but all contributed double figures; and the fielding, which on other occasions has not been beyond criticism, seems to have been absolutely irreproachable and a potent factor in the winning of the match. Not the least amusing feature of the game must have been the steady play of the two big hitters of their respective sides, Ford and Lyons.

Appended are the averages, calculated up to date. Mr. Stoddart's is really remarkable, since there is not a single "not out" to his credit. Ward and Brown likewise have splendid figures. So has Mr. Maclaren who, however, owes his position to his huge score against Victoria, while he has also carried his bat out twice. The general averages are remarkably high, as might have been expected, Humphreys and Richardson alone falling below 20.

	Total.	Most in an Innings.	Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Stoddart	698	173	10	0	69.8
Maclaren	383	228	9	2	54.7
Ward	485	117	11	0	44.09
Brown	413	117	10	0	41.3
Brockwell	304	81	10	0	30.4
Gay	152	59	8	3	30.4
Lockwood	160	59	8	2	26.66
Ford	233	66	9	0	25.88
Briggs	253	57	10	0	25.3
Peel	219	65	10	0	21.9
Philipson	106	59	5	0	21.2
Richardson	43	14	9	4	8.6
Humphreys	23	18	5	1	5.75

Of the more prominent Australian batsmen, Giffen, with five completed innings, would have the splendid average of 80 had he made one more run; Darling, in the same number of innings, has 49; Gregory, 54; Iredale, just short of 53; Reedman (four innings), 32; Blackham (three innings), 36; Trott (six innings), 40.

GALLAHER'S
"TWO FLAKES"
TOBACCO.
THE KING of PIPE TOBACCOS,
Blended from the Finest American Leaf.
SWEET AND COOL LOVELY AROMA.
DELIGHTFUL TO THE PALATE,
LASTS LONGER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS.
In compact 2 oz. and 4 oz. Tins secured by Patent Band.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS.
ACHES and PAINS. ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation.
ACHES and PAINS. ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation.
"AN EXCELLENT GOOD THING."
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
ELLIMAN'S
LUMBAGO.
From a Justice of the Peace.
"About a fortnight ago, a friend advised me to try your 'Embrocation,' and its effect has been magical."
FOOTBALL.
Forfar Athletic Football Club.
"Given entire satisfaction to all who have used it."
RHEUMATISM.
Eugene Wolf, Esq., Antananarivo, Madagascar, writes:
"I contracted severe rheumatism in both legs: H.B.M. Vice Consul here made me a present of a bottle of your Embrocation, which has cured me within a week.—July 31st, 1894."
RUNNING.
A Blackheath Harrier writes:—
"Draw attention to the benefit to be derived from using Elliman's Embrocation after cross-country running in the winter months."
SORE THROAT FROM COLD.
From a Clergyman.
"For many years I have used your Embrocation, and found it most efficacious in preventing and curing sore throat from cold."
CRAMP.
Chas. S. Agar, Esq., Forres Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon, writes:—
"The coolies suffer much from carrying heavy loads long distances, and they get cramp in the muscles, which, when well rubbed with your Embrocation, is relieved at once."
ACCIDENT.
Mr. F. P. Lees, New Zealand, writes: — Dawson's Hotel, Reefton, September 10, 1894. "On mounting my horse a couple of weeks ago it bolted, and came down with me upon a wooden bridge, severely twisting and bruising my foot and shoulder. I obtained a bottle of Elliman's and applied it every few hours, with the result that on the second day I could get about again, and a week after rode here fifty miles."
SEVERE PAINS.
Mrs. S. Dallenger, Aldinga Villa, Oxford-road, Bournemouth, writes:—
"A lady in my house was taken with severe pains in the leg and side at night. I rubbed well with Elliman's the affected part, which allayed the pain and enabled the lady to sleep."
ACHES AND PAINS.
Miss Rose Alphonsine, Spiral Ascensionist, writes:
"When doing my Spiral Ascension at the Jardin de Paris, my feet and knees became swollen and very sore. I tried your Embrocation, and after two good rubbings I was able to perform. I now use it after every ascension, and will always keep some by me."
25, Helix Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W., Lon., Oct. 29, 1894.
"AND IT I WILL HAVE, OR I WILL HAVE NONE."
ACHES and PAINS. ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION, for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Sore Throats from Cold, Chest Colds, Stiffness, Cramp, Bronchitis, &c.
1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Prepared only by ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough, England.

EPILEPSY,
A certain and radical cure may be obtained by Oscar Fanyau's Treatment, which is the most successful method of cure yet discovered.
Full particulars are to be found in the Pamphlet which will be sent free to all readers mentioning this paper.
Apply to
Mr. OSCAR FANYAU,
90, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.

Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is a guaranteed cure for all Blood and Skin Diseases. It is the most searching blood cleanser ever discovered, and it will free the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CANVAS SAIL CLOTH, CLOTHING, BUNTING, FEARNOUGHT, KERSEY, COMBS, BUTTONS, TWINES, &c., &c.

TENDERS
will be received until NOON on the dates named below for the under-mentioned articles, for which Forms of Tender, containing conditions of contract, and all particulars, may be obtained on personal application at this Office, or by Letter addressed "Director of Navy Contracts, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W." Full-size patterns of the articles may be seen, and small samples of most of them obtained, at the Admiralty Pattern Rooms, 72, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., and at the Chambers of Commerce at the places specified against the items, on application to the Secretary, from whom Forms of Tender may also be obtained, viz.:—

Buttons, Stained Bone	2,100 gross
" White Metal	14,000 "
" Gilt, &c.	1,400 "
Birmingham.	
Worsted, Blue	6,000 lbs.
" White, &c.	1,500 "
Bradford, Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Glasgow, Halifax, Leeds, and Leicester.	
Flannel, No. 1	1,145,000 yards
Cleckheaton, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester, and Rochdale.	
Blankets	24,700 No.
Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Halifax, Leeds, and Manchester.	
Bunting	247,000 yards
Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds.	
Cloth, Blue, No. 1	65,000 yards
" " " 4	10,000 "
Serge, Blue, " 1	15,000 "
" " " 2	200,000 "
Navy Tartan	10,000 "
Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds.	
Comforters	12,000 No.
Jerseys	16,600 "
Stockings	12,600 pairs
Socks	91,000 "
Woollen Drawers	40,000 "
Belfast and Leicester.	
Fearnought	57,000 yards
Kersey	9,400 "
Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds and Manchester.	
Caps, Blue Cloth	25,300 No.
Duck Covers for Caps	15,000 "
Glasgow, Leeds, and Manchester.	

DATE FOR RECEIPT OF TENDER, 22ND JANUARY.

Hessen	125,000 yards
Linen, Bleached, &c.	104,000 "
" Black	15,000 "
Osnaburgh	105,000 "
Towelling	12,000 "
Barnsley, Belfast, Dundee, and Leeds.	
Duck	400,000 yards
Barnsley, Belfast, Dundee, Leeds, and Manchester.	
Drill, White Cotton	250,000 yards
Barnsley Halifax, Leeds, and Manchester.	
Jean, Blue	30,000 yards
Barnsley and Manchester.	
Canvas Sail Cloth (Royal Navy)	350,000 yards
" " (Merchant)	500,000 "
" for Seamen's Bags	124,000 "
Coal Sack Cloth	151,000 "
Hammock Cloth	247,000 "
Belfast, Dundee, Glasgow, and Leeds.	
Twines	140 cwt.
Belfast, Bristol, Dundee, Glasgow, and Leeds.	
Threads	11,000 lbs.
Belfast, Glasgow, and Leeds.	
Biscuit Bagging	10,000 yards
Jute Thread	21,000 lbs.
Dundee.	
Hair, Curled	36,000 lbs.
Glasgow and Leeds.	
Waterproof Union Packing Paper	25,000 yards.
Glasgow, Halifax, and Manchester.	
Calico	117,000 yards
Silesia, Black	10,000 "
Cotton Waste, Packing, &c.	5,700 cwt.
Sponge Cloths	24,900 No.
Glasgow and Manchester.	
Shirting	200,000 yards
Smallwares (Bindings, Gimps, Webbing, &c.)	See Form of Tender.
Tape, Black	56,200 pieces
" White	22,200 "
" Blue Worsted	5,000 "
Manchester.	
Combs, Horn	18,000 No.
" Ivory	14,000 "

DATE FOR RECEIPT OF TENDER, 29TH JANUARY.

Manufacturers only will be accepted.
JOHN COLLETT,
Director of Navy Contracts.
Contract Department, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.
1st January, 1895.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR ALL
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
SUCH AS
Sick Headache,
Constipation,
Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver,
and Female Ailments.
ANNUAL SALE,
SIX MILLION BOXES.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

Coughs and Colds,
Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, General Debility and all forms of Emaciation are speedily cured by
Scott's Emulsion
Consumptives always find great relief by taking it, and consumption is often cured. No other nourishment restores strength so quickly and effectively.
Weak Babies and Thin Children
are made strong and robust by Scott's Emulsion when other forms of food seem to do them no good whatever.
The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put up in *salmon-colored wrapper*. Refuse cheap substitutes!
Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.
Scott & Bowne, (Ltd.), London. All Chemists. 2/6 & 4/6.

ROWLANDS' Whitens the Teeth
Prevents Decay. ODONTO.
Ask for ROWLAND'S of 20, HATTON GARDEN.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS will OPEN on SATURDAY, January 5th, and CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, January 8th.

Under License by her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The company's business will have the great advantage of being carried on under an exclusive and reciprocal agreement with the NATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY (Limited).

THE ELECTROPHONE (LIMITED).

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893).

An invention that conveys sound, vocal and instrumental, to the human ear over wires, with the same clearness as though the listener were within a few yards of the source of hearing.

Capital £20,000, in 4,000 shares of £5 each, of which 2,450 shares are now offered for subscription.

Payable—Five shillings on application, £1 on allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than £1 each, at intervals of not less than two months, as the business may require.

DIRECTORS.

Lord George Loftus, 34, Montpelier-place, Brighton.
Captain John H. E. Allen, 38, Draycott-place, S.W.
F. H. Bulkeley Johnson, Esq., barrister-at-law, of 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.
Samuel Spencer, Esq. (Managing Director of Messrs. Gillman and Spencer, Ltd.), Castle Brewery, St. George's-road, S.E.
Walter Earle, Esq., 79, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.
*George Henry Ashton, Esq. (of Ashton's Library), 33, Old Bond-street, W.
*Harold Sims Joseph Booth, Esq., of 43, Gerrard-street, W.
* Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell, and Co. (Limited), 50, Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hastie, 65, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Edward Moore and Sons, 3, Crosby-square, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Mr. S. H. Macdonald (*pro tem.*)—Offices—34 and 35, Gerrard-street, W.

THE ELECTROPHONE (LIMITED) ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to take over and develop the business of the Electrophone Syndicate, and to immediately introduce their system, and so obtain an extremely profitable return for the capital invested.

The company will supply installations for private houses, and secure premises for the Electrophone at places of public resort, such as Olympia, Earl's Court, the Agricultural Hall, Crystal Palace, &c., and will open depots where the public can have hearings; and will also provide automatic installations for hotels and restaurants.

The Electrophone transmits performances direct from the following theatres, viz.:—Alhambra, Avenue, Comedy, Daly's, the Empire, Gaiety, Grand, Lyric, Olympic, Prince of Wales's, Trafalgar-square, and Theatre Royal, Brighton. Most of these are already working.

Arrangements are in progress for the transmission of church services from St. Margaret's, Westminster, and other places of worship.

As a facility for barristers and solicitors the system has been extended to the Royal Courts of Justice.

It is expected soon to add the transmission of Parliamentary Debates to subscribers and depôts.

The hearing through the Electrophone is most distinct, owing to the adoption of the latest and most improved apparatus, which the vendors have, with the National Telephone Company, spared no expense and trouble for the past two years in perfecting.

By the aftermentioned agreement it will be possible for this company to transmit oratorios and operatic music direct from Paris.

Private houses in London will be charged £5 for installing the necessary instruments, &c., which will serve four persons, and a fixed inclusive subscription of £10 per annum, or the subscriber may pay by time for each hearing.

Subscribers will in addition be connected with the National Telephone Company's system at the reduced rates for private residences.

A moderate estimate of income based upon past results in London and on the Continent shows that 150 automatic boxes should average £35 per annum, and with 400 subscribers for theatres, the Law Courts, debates, church services, &c., at £10 per annum; 25 clubs at, say, £40 per annum, and exhibitions, public depots, bazaars, provincial earnings, advertisements, &c., would produce	£16,950
Deduct 50 per cent. payable to National Telephone Company and general expenses, including directors, staff, &c.	11,250
Leaving a net profit of	£5,700

—sufficient to pay 25 per cent. on the entire capital of the company, and to allow a balance for a reserve fund, without reckoning this company's percentage on installations and telephone subscriptions.

The above estimate applies only to the immediate sources of revenue. There can be no doubt that the business will show as marked development in the future as the telephone system has shown.

The following public installations have been made, viz.:—

Crystal Palace	5 months' receipts exceeded	£1,000
Earl's Court	19 weeks in 1893 ,,	400
,, ,,	17 ,, 1894 ,,	500

—showing an average revenue of £33 per week.

THE ELECTROPHONE (LIMITED).

The company will acquire the benefit of the following contracts, patent rights, &c., viz.:—

(1) A favourable and equitable agreement entered into with the National Telephone Company (Limited) for a minimum fixed period of 14 years from 1895, whereby the latter company provide and maintain the whole of the Electrophone installation and apparatus in consideration of receiving a percentage of this company's income.
(2) Exclusive Agreements for the right to transmit performances from the above mentioned Theatres.
(3) An Agreement under which performances at the Grand Opera and other theatres in Paris can be transmitted to England (subject to terms being agreed between the Postal Departments in England and France).
(4) The following patent rights for Great Britain:—13,057—19 8 89; 5,528—21 3 92; 11,817—24 6 92—referring to coin-freed telephonic apparatus and to the distribution of electrophonic hearings.
(5) Contracts with many leading London hotels, &c., for the placing of electrophone apparatus.
(6) The benefit of the special licence agreed to be granted by the Postmaster-General to the National Telephone Company.
(7) A lease of spacious premises at 34 and 35, Gerrard-street, W.

The company has entered into an agreement securing the valuable services of Mr. H. S. J. Booth as Managing Director.

The purchase price of the business for the whole of the United Kingdom is fixed by vendors at £15,000, payable as to £7,750 in fully-paid shares of the company, as to £2,250 in cash, and the balance in cash or shares at the option of the directors, so that in any case at least £5,000 is available for working capital.

Application for shares should be made in the form given below and forwarded to the bankers, together with the application money.

THE ELECTROPHONE (LIMITED).

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

THE TIMES.—"The spoken dialogue is excellently reproduced, and delicate shades of intonation are not lost."

DAILY TELEGRAPH.—"The wonderful invention of which the Electrophone Company are the proprietors has already been in use for two years in Paris, and has been highly successful."

DAILY NEWS.—"It is not easy to imagine that the conveying of sounds could be brought to any higher degree of perfection."

FINANCIAL TIMES.—"All heard perfectly. It is a truly wonderful invention. There ought to be a big future in store for it."

GLOBE.—"There is no doubt that the undertaking is a most paying one."

SUN.—"The most delicate portions of the music and the lowest tones of the songs and dialogue could be heard as plainly as if the listener had been on the stage itself, and the balance of the loud and low tones was perfect. Since its invention a couple of years or so ago the Electrophone has been brought to a high state of completeness."

REFEREE.—"Orders ought to roll in rapidly."

"General Post Office, London.
"March 3, 1893.

"Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of the 27th ult., I beg leave to inform you that when the London-Paris Telephone line was opened the Paris Opera House was, as an experiment, connected with the line, and that the hearing was entirely satisfactory.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"Mr. H. S. J. Booth." "JOHN ARDRON."

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained of the secretary, bankers, and solicitors of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Gentlemen,—I beg to apply for —— shares in The Electrophone (Limited), and enclose cheque £——, being 5s. per share.

To Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale and Co. (Limited),
50, Cornhill, E.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on TUESDAY NEXT, the 8th inst., for LONDON, and on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., for the COUNTRY. Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained only from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and Auditors, and at the office of the company.

THE EMPIRE LIVERPOOL (LIMITED).

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893.)

(THE ALEXANDRA.)

Capital 3,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, £30,000.
2,500 Shares are now offered for Subscription.
Payments to be made as follows:—

Upon application	£2 0 0
Upon allotment	4 0 0
One month after allotment	4 0 0
	£10 0 0

DIRECTORS.

*Ellis Brammall, Jun., Esq., Managing Director.
Lionel Brough, Esq.
John Hollinshead, Esq.
Alfred Caldicott, Esq., Mus.Bac. Cantab.
J. D. Dawson, Esq.
* Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.—Parr's Banking Company and the Alliance Bank (Limited), Cook-street, Liverpool; and Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Chambres and Pilkington, 6, Dale-street, Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.—Thomas Gee, Esq., 20, North John-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Cartwright and Cunningham, 27, Paternoster-square, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. G. E. Holt and Son, 11, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.—Ernest J. Rossiter, Esq., Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent-street, London, S.W.

THE EMPIRE, LIVERPOOL (LIMITED). ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire the very valuable leasehold property known as the Alexandra Theatre and Opera House, Liverpool—which will in future be known as the Empire—(together with the three shops which form part of the block), held for the remainder of the full term of 75 years, commencing from the 9th day of March, 1894, for the purpose of carrying on and conducting the same as a Theatre of Varieties.

The site occupied is one of the finest in the city of Liverpool, immediately facing St. George's Hall. It adjoins the London and North Western Railway Station and Hotel, and is within a few minutes' walk of the other main railway stations and principal hotels.

The building itself is of noble dimensions, covering an area of 1,457 square yards, with a commanding frontage in Lime-street (one of the main thoroughfares of the city), and is fully licensed as a theatre, and also for the sale of wines and spirits. It has accommodation for about 3,000 people; possesses a magnificent foyer, and also numerous wide entrances and exits, which lead from and into different streets; and structural and other alterations have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the surveyor of the City Council.

THE EMPIRE, LIVERPOOL (LIMITED).

Liverpool (in addition to its residential) has an enormous floating population continually arriving and departing by the American liners and other steamships, and it is confidently believed that the city of Liverpool offers greater opportunity for successfully carrying on a Theatre of Varieties than any other city or town in the empire, London excepted.

It is calculated that a daily average of more than 150,000 people are detained a day and a night in passing through Liverpool, and of those who thoroughly appreciate a high-class variety entertainment travellers are among the foremost. Moreover, there are a number of towns within easy reach whose inhabitants are accustomed to make that city their chief centre of amusement, and during certain seasons of the year the people of Lancashire and neighbouring counties flock into Liverpool in great numbers.

Liverpool (including a small radius), having a population of upwards of 1,000,000, does not possess a modern palace of varieties, and that in this respect the Empire will meet a greatly felt want is evidenced by the fact that at a religious charity bazaar recently held in the St. George's Hall, a variety entertainment given by a number of music-hall artistes was one of the principal attractions and a great success.

The following prices indicate the high opinion entertained of the value of shares in Variety Theatres:—

	Present Price.
Empire, 15s. paid	£3 5s.—£3 15s.
,, 10s. ,,	£1 15s.—£2 5s.
Alhambra, £10 paid	£15—£17

THE EMPIRE, LIVERPOOL (LIMITED).

Mr. Ellis Brammall has also agreed to become managing director of the company for a period of five years at the very moderate salary of £400 per annum, and a commission of 10 per cent. of the net profits after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent.; and the fact that he has agreed to take fully-paid shares for the whole of his interest and very large expenditure, and to accept the appointment of managing director upon terms which make his remuneration largely dependent upon the profits of the company, is the best possible evidence of his confidence in its future success.

Mr. Ellis Brammall's knowledge, experience, and success in undertakings of this class are well known, and the directors, assisted by him, have great confidence in their ability to earn handsome dividends for the shareholders. Under his management the directors also feel satisfied that an effective guarantee is given, both as to the class of entertainment and manner of conducting the Empire as a theatre of varieties.

The price has been fixed by the vendor at the sum of £45,000, the whole of which (should the directors desire it) will be left on mortgage at 4¼ per cent.

No part of the capital has been underwritten, and the outlay for preliminary expenses will be kept within the narrowest limits possible.

Copies of all agreements and documents may be inspected at the company's office.

Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and should be forwarded to the company's bankers, or to any of the branches, together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit, and if paid by cheque, then made payable to the order of the bankers. If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the amount due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Full prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the company, or from the bankers or any of their branches, brokers, and solicitors.

THE TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

4, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.,

Has upwards of

£50,000

ready for immediate advances on Instalment or Ordinary Mortgages.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY.

Shares now being issued at 4 per cent. interest.
Deposits received at 3 per cent. interest.
Either investment withdrawable at short notice.

Apply to
EDWARD WOOD, Secretary.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK

Est. 1870. No. 28, BEDFORD-STREET Charing Cross, London, W.C. CAPITAL, £300,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Advances of £30 to £3,000 made at a few hours' notice in town or country, male or female, on their own security. Distance no object.

Any one requiring money will do well before applying elsewhere or paying fees to think of this: "Surely I can do better with a bank having large capital at command and devoting themselves to this class of business than I can with so-called private money-lenders or agents with small means." Reasonable terms.

Current accounts opened. Interest allowed on balances.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received as under: Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, £5 per cent.; subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, £6 per cent.; subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, £7 per cent. Special terms for large amounts. Interest paid quarterly, free of income-tax. Write or call for prospectus.

A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

SUN LIFE OFFICE

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1810.

NEW ESTATE DUTIES

PAYMENT BEFORE PROBATE WITHOUT CHARGE OR DISCOUNT

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to the Secretary, at the Chief Office, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

ALL ACCIDENTS, RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,

Insured against by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, Cornhill, London.

A. VIAN, Secretary.

CAUTION.

OWING TO NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS received from the Public of imitation brands (of inferior and sometimes worthless composition) sold as the genuine article, the undersigned beg to inform purchasers that, in order to secure their brand (the only one ever guaranteed genuine by the inventor), it is absolutely necessary to ask for the "COMPANY'S" Extract, and to see that each jar bears the signature of J. v. LIEBIG in blue ink across the label.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMD.

9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

EYE STRAIN.

DISTRESSING HEADACHES, indigestion, simulated neuralgia, and nervous depression are frequently caused by some peculiarity of the Vision, which can at once be overcome by the use of proper glasses.

SEE
"OUR EYES,"
By JOHN BROWNING, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., &c. (now in its Sixteenth Edition), price 1s.;
Or consult *free of charge*—

Mr. JOHN BROWNING,
Ophthalmic Optician,
63, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SCHÖNHERR'S

WONDERFUL MANUFACTURE OF WOVEN FLAX

Used at all **KNEIPP ESTABLISHMENTS.** Sheeting, Appliances, Pyjamas, and all Underwear ready made.

WÖRISHOFNER REFORM LODEN, a Waterproof Dress Material. At the

HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR ASSOCIATION,
74, Baker-street.

SAVE YOUR LIVES BY TAKING

OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC

THE MIGHTY HEALER.

Have you a Cough? A Dose will Relieve it.
Have you a Cold? A Dose at Bedtime will Remove it.

"My family have used it for years and have found it matchless. My little girl has been taking it unremittingly for a fortnight for whooping-cough, which has nearly disappeared."—J. D. H., 7, Beever's-terrace, Beeston Hill, Leeds.

"A few weeks ago I caught a severe cold, which affected my breath so that I could not lay down in bed. A relative told me of your Tonic. One bottle completely cured me. Several bottles of medicine from local doctor did me no good."—S. LEVY, Holloway Head, Birmingham.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, *Chemist, Hull.*

Sold in Bottles 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., *and* 11s., *by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.*

KEELEY TREATMENT

for CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM, MORPHINISM, and NEURASTHENIA. The most successful treatment for these diseases. Over 150,000 cases in fourteen years.

The ONLY Cure without great pain and discomfort for grave cases of Opium addiction. Patients enjoy CARE, KINDNESS, ENTIRE FREEDOM, and STRICT PRIVACY. No restraint or restriction whatever. Send for Pamphlet,

KEELEY INSTITUTE, 6, Grenville-place, Cromwell-road, S.W.

SULPHOLINE LOTION

Spotless Complexion.
SHILLING Bottles.

Sulpholine makes the SKIN Clear, Smooth, Healthy.

NEW STORY BY HENRY SETON MERRIMAN.

NOTICE.—The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY contains the Opening Chapters of a new Serial Story by HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, entitled "THE SOWERS."

NOW READY (Sixpence), New Series, No. 139.

The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY,

containing: "THE SOWERS," by HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, Chaps. 1-3; "AN EDITOR'S LETTERS;" "WINTER AT THE HOSPICE;" "THE LOST DUCHESS;" "OUR ANCIENT ALMSHOUSES;" "THE PRIMA DONNA;" and "A FATAL RESERVATION," by R. O. PROWSE, Book III. Chaps 9-13.

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). Fire, Accident, Fidelity Guarantee, and Employers' Liability Manchester; and 101, Cheapside, 37A, Mincing-lane, E.C., and 24A, Regent-street, S.W. Agents wanted.

THE DISTRICT MESSENGER COMPANY.—OFFICES OPEN DAY and NIGHT, all the year round.

Uniformed Messengers supplied by Day or Week to Offices, Shops, Clubs, Hotels, Business and Private Houses, &c., at special rates. Handbills, Catalogues, Journals, Price Lists, &c., distributed.

The company's Electrical Call-boxes invaluable for promptly summoning Messengers, Cab, Police, Fire Brigade, or Doctor. No house complete without them. Numerous testimonials. Applications to Head Office, 50, Lime-street, E.C.

NATIONAL SKATING PALACE (LIMITED).—To ARTISTS and DESIGNERS.—The directors of the National Skating Palace (Limited) invite competitive designs for the decoration of the walls and ceiling of Hengler's Circus, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W. First prize, 50 guineas; second prize, 30 guineas; third prize, 20 guineas.—Full details on application to the Secretary, 95, Gresham-street, E.C. Competition closes 31st January.

THE ST. JAMES'S ELECTRIC BATHS and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT, 61, Jermyn-st. (few doors from St. James's-st.), S.W. Patients received daily 11 till 7, Sundays included. Qualified Nurse Masseuses.—Mrs. Wiseman, Manageress.

THE GENESIS OF WAR. By IRENEUS. "Eternal Anarchy Amidst the noise of endless Wars."—MILTON. Price 1d. each, or 7s. 6d. per 100.
EDWARD HICKS, Jun., 14, Bishopsgate Without.

GROWING CHILDREN and AWKWARD WALKING, by T. W. NUNN, F.R.C.S.—KEGAN PAUL and Co., Charing Cross-road, W.C.

R. ANDERSON AND CO.,
British, Indian, and Colonial
Advertisement Agents and Contractors, and Authors' Literary Agents,
14, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.,

GIVE the BEST TERMS for Company and all General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and information free of charge. Replies received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEUR MECHANICS.—Practical Lessons given daily in all kinds of Wood and Metal Work. Prospectus free. See also testimonials from late Students.—SYER, 45, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

A STAMP that COST £250 is now on view at the Metropolitan Stamp Exchange, 104, Shaftesbury-avenue. Stamps bought, sold, or exchanged. Collections of stamps wanted.

DANCING.—Madame LOVEDER (successor to Madame Adelaide Klein) begs to announce her "AT HOME DANCES" are held FRIDAY EVENINGS at Eight. Terms One Guinea the series. Private lessons in the new "Valse" and all Fashionable Dances. Juvenile classes.—1, Grenville-street, Russell-square, W.C.

MASSAGE.—NURSE GORDON and Qualified Assistant receive and visit patients daily.—13, Oxford Mansions, Oxford-circus, W.

MUSICAL EVENINGS, for the practice of Singing, Dancing, and Elocution; a few vacancies for Ladies and Gentlemen. Good soprano wanted. References exchanged. Fee moderate.—Address "Musical," 25, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.

WASHING WANTED by an experienced Laundress. Hand labour only. No chemicals used. Specialités:—Shirts, Collars, Silks, and Woollens. Constant supply of water. Open drying ground. Personal supervision. All linen insured.—Mrs. A. F. BUCK, Myrtle Villa, Park-road, Acton, W.

WASHING. Best family wanted. Drying open to fields. Shirts, Collars, and Flannels especially well done. Terms moderate.—Mrs. MARTON, Meadow Hand Laundry, Hazel road, Willesden, N.W. Employed by the Nobility.

£20. TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illd. Guide (259 pgs.) 3d., "How to Open a Cigar Store." £20 to £1,000.—Tobacconists Outfitting Co., 186, Euston-road, London. Mgr., H. MYERS. Est. 1866. N.B.—Shopfitters and show-case makers for all trades. Estimates free.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Extension of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, St. Leonard's, St. John's-road, Penge, S.E.

ISSUE OF £50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES AGAINST UNCALLED CAPITAL AND OTHER ASSETS.

THE MACHINERY TRUST

(Limited) will receive SUBSCRIPTIONS at par, for £50,000 (part of £220,000 authorized and ranking *pari passu*) of 5 per cent. Mortgage Debentures of £10 each, or any multiple of £10, payable as follows:

On Application	£1	Per £10 Debenture.
On Allotment	£2	
One month after Allotment	£3	
Two months after Allotment	£4	

Subscribers can prepay in full on allotment or at any subsequent date, and receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all prepayments. The interest is payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December in each year. These debentures are repayable at par on the 30th day of June, 1901, or earlier at the option of the Directors, on giving three months' notice; but no debenture can be redeemed earlier than the 30th of June, 1895.

The option of converting these debentures into a like amount of shares at par is given to every subscriber until January 1st, 1896.

A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid on January 26th, 1894 (to 31st December, 1893), and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on 29th September, 1894 (to 30th June, 1894), on the Share Capital called up; and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on calls on shares paid in advance.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Ernest T. Janson, Esq., Banker, 32, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.
T. I. Birkin, Esq., J.P., D.L., Ruddington Grange, Nottingham.
Henry J. Norman, Esq., 21, Cadogan-square, London, W.

DIRECTORS.

J. Lawrence (Dep. Chairman Linotype Co., Ltd.), Chairman.
A. Montague Haines (Haines and Co.), 155, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
F. Lewes Gower (Buckler, Norman, and Gower), 11, Angel-court, E.C.
H. R. Schmettau (Hays, Schmettau, and Ancrum), 31, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

BANKERS.—Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Minet, Harvie, Smith, and May, 4, King William-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Herman Lescher and Co., chartered accountants, 6, Clement's-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY.—R. Millman Mackay.

OFFICES.—16, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE MACHINERY TRUST (Limited). ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The security to the holders of these debentures consists of uncalled capital to the extent of £4 10s. per £5 share (specially hypothecated for that purpose by the terms of a deed of trust dated 28th March, 1894), subject only to the amount of £5,010 received in advance of calls prior to the charge in favour of the trustees as mentioned below. The debentures are also charged as a floating security on the remaining property of the trust.

Under the Trust Deed, the security for the present issue of £50,000 Debentures is uncalled capital, amounting to £65,158, of which £5,217 is now on deposit in the Trust's bank in the trustees' names, having been paid in advance of calls, since the date of the execution of the Trust Deed.

The shares represented by this £65,158 of uncalled capital are held by 104 shareholders, a copy of whose names and addresses will be supplied to subscribers for debentures on application.

The authorized capital of the Machinery Trust is £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, of which shares representing £77,955 have already been issued.

The Trust has already an annual income from rentals of machines alone, amounting to £3,800, which is constantly augmenting.

The Trust was formed for the purpose of enabling newspaper proprietors and printers generally to acquire machinery for their businesses on deferred terms or on the rental system, commonly known as "hire purchase." Operations have already assumed such important proportions as to call for the introduction of debenture capital to provide for an increasing and highly profitable business.

Under the sale contracts all machinery sold or hired remains the property of the Trust until payment has been received in full; consequently the floating capital of the Trust practically remains intact, and the risk of bad debts is reduced to a minimum.

The principal business of the Trust at present consists of the sale or hire to printers and newspaper-owners of the Linotype Composing Machines.

THE MACHINERY TRUST (Limited).

To show the growing importance of this branch of business, the following statistics will be interesting:—

The gross revenue of the Linotype Company (Limited)

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1892, was	£11,135 14s. 11d.
For the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, was	£29,361 11s. 8d.

And for the ten months of the year 1894 the number of printing establishments fitted with machines is already nearly double the same number at work on December 31st, 1893.

In the United States, where the Linotype Machine was first introduced, and had four years' start of Great Britain, the growth and volume of business can be gleaned from the following facts:—

Year ending 30th Sept.	Revenue from		Total Revenue. £
	Sales £	Rentals £	
1892	9,800	24,200	34,000
1893	58,400	67,980	126,380
1894	122,000	105,940	227,940

It is noteworthy that the operations of this Trust are unlike those of trusts which invest in the shares and other securities of undertakings beyond their own control. The Machinery Trust has tangible property (not liable to Stock Exchange fluctuations), which is readily saleable, and is under the direct control and constant supervision of the Trust and its officers.

No promotion money was paid in the formation of the Trust. The original formation expenses, including furniture for offices, stamp duties, and fees and legal charges, only came to £550.

There are no founders' or preference shares.

A printed copy of the debenture trust deed and debenture form, printed reports of meetings of shareholders, and other information will be furnished to subscribers for debentures on application to the Secretary.

Applications for debentures, in the form enclosed with the prospectus, and accompanied by the stipulated deposit, will be received by the bankers to the Trust, Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

Copies of the full prospectus can be obtained from the Trust's Bankers, or the Secretary.

Dated December 15, 1894.

By order of the Board,
R. MILLMAN MACKAY, Secretary.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, W.C.
Patron—The QUEEN.
Vice-Patron—The PRINCE of WALES.
President—
The MARQUIS of DUFFERIN and AVA.

Open free to the sick poor without letters of recommendation, poverty and suffering being the only passports required.

The hospital annually admits into its wards about 2,000 poor sick persons, besides administering advice and medicine to over 20,000 out-patients.

The annual expenditure is about £10,000, while the reliable income does not exceed £3,000.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, E.C., or at the Hospital by

CONRAD W. THIES, Secretary.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SLOUGH.—Established for the orphans of those once in prosperous circumstances of all denominations and from every part of the British Empire. The NEXT ELECTION will take place at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL, on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1895, when ten boys and seven girls will be elected.

The poll will open at twelve and close at two o'clock.

The Committee earnestly appeal for funds.

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, Secretary.
Offices: 62, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. (Limited), 20, Birchin-lane, London.

SCHOOL OF ANIMAL AND LANDSCAPE PAINTING, 54, Baker-street, W.
PRINCIPALS.—Animal: W. Frank Calderon. Landscape: C. E. Johnson, R.I.

VISITORS.

Briton Riviere, R.A.
H. W. B. Davis, R.A.
Andrew Gow, R.A.
Heywood Hardy.
S. E. Waller.
W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.
J. McWhirter, R.A.
Colin Hunter, A.R.A.
David Murray, A.R.A.
E. Waterlow, A.R.A.
Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I.

The Next Term will commence January 14.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND TASMANIA.

ORIENT LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE

The following Steamships leave London as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	Jan. 11.
OPHIR	6,910	10,000	Jan. 25.
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	Feb. 8.
OROYA	6,057	7,000	Feb. 22.

Passengers leaving London seven days later than above and travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

First and Second Saloon Fares £35 to £70. Cheap Return Tickets and for Tours Round the World.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co.: Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London.

For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, FIJI HONOLULU, AROUND THE WORLD, via Vancouver.

Fast mail route from Europe, via Canadian Pacific Railway and magnificent Canadian-Australian Line steamers. For tickets, free pamphlets, maps, apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 67, King William-st., London, E.C., or 30, Cockspur-st., S.W., or J. Huddart, 22, Billiter-st., E.C.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.

CALCUTTA and CEYLON, direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Naples and Alexandria, every fortnight during the season.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON.

CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
RANGOON
MAURITIUS
BOMBAY
KURRACHEE
BAGHDAD
ZANZIBAR
MOMBASSA
BRISBANE
BATAVIA
ROCKHAMPTON
TOWNSVILLE
MARYBOROUGH

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 23, Great Winchester-street, and 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall S.W.; and Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS

25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

BELL ORGANS AND PIANOS

UNEQUALLED AND UNRIVALLED. TERMS AND CATALOGUE Free upon Application.

BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LTD.
49, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

HOW COLD IT HAS BEEN.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S Celebrated HORTICULTURAL THERMOMETERS correctly register the lowest temperature. Price 3s. 6d.

Accurate Thermometers for bedrooms 18s. per dozen.

Illustrated price lists of Thermometers for all purposes free by post.

38, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches—45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

FANCY DRESSES.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY make a special feature of FANCY DRESSES for LADIES and CHILDREN, and are happy to forward on application, FREE OF CHARGE, estimates, along with suggestions and original sketches of Costumes for FANCY BALLS and PRIVATE THEATRICALS, with patterns and prices of suitable materials.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY,
WIGMORE-ST., CAVENDISH-SQ., LONDON, W.

FOR DAINTY TABLES.—Ladies loving perfect table appointments are invited to write for free sample (sufficient for dinner party of twenty persons) of CEREBOS SALT, the daintiest, finest table salt, which does not cake and is nutritious and stimulating.—The CEREBOS SALT Co., LIMITED, Newcastle-on-Tyne and 134c, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

PAUL SCHILLER,

High-Class Foreign Provisions

29, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.,
Opposite Mudie's Library.

Strassburg Goose-liver Sausage and Galantine. Strassburg Pâté de Foie Gras. Gotha and Brunswick Cervelat. Pomeranian Goosebreast. Italian and Strassburg Salami. Russian and Hamburg Caviare. Russian Tongues. Smoked Rhine Salmon. Smoked Eels. Norwegian Anchovies, Apetit Sild. Westphalian Pumpernickel. Fromage de Brie, Gervais, Roquefort, Port du Salut Cheese, &c. Konigsberg and Lübeck Marzipan. Lebkuchen.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

EPPS'S COCOAINE.

COCOA-NIB EXTRACT.
(TEA-LIKE.)

A thin beverage of full flavour, now with many beneficially taking the place of tea. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant, supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the system. —Sold in Packets and Tins, by Grocers, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

TAKLIS is the marvellous SILK HAT RENOVATOR. No rain affects it and no ironing is ever required. Box, with tube of Taklis and a velvet pad complete, 1s. Sold by Whiteley's all chemists, hairdressers, fancy shops, sadlers, oilshops, &c., or post free for 1s. 2d. from the Taklis Co., 33, Gresse-st., London.

100 Tons Second-hand Galvanized Iron Roofing for SALE, now being taken down at Earl's Court Exhibition (only used few years); one to ten ton lots on vans or rail.—Apply to HUMPHREYS (Limited), Iron Buildings Contractors, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

IRON BUILDINGS 200 ft. by 100 ft. (two equal spans), 400 ft. by 50 ft. (one span), walls 18 ft, 30 ft. high. TO BE SOLD whole or in sections; must clear ground for Panorama. On view, 14 days only, at Earl's Court Exhibition. Also 100 tons second-hand roofing sheets. Orders to view, apply HUMPHREYS, Limited, Iron Buildings Contractors, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

FUNERALS. CREMATIONS. EARTH to EARTH BURIALS.
Descriptive Illustrated Lists post free.
LONDON NECROPOLIS Co.,
2, Lancaster-place, Strand.
188, Westminster-bridge-road, S.E.

INDIARUBBER TYRES

for Carriages.

The **"CLINCHER."**
(Bartlett's Patent).

PNEUMATIC, or SOLID INDIARUBBER, for Carriages, Coupés, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO. (LTD.)
London Warehouse: 57, MOORGATE ST., E.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 18, Charing Cross-road, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—FRIDAY, January 4, 1895.